PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,087.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 5.30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6010		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5294	DEVANHA	6092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports en route,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PASSAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,398	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	17th June "
NERA	5,376	Schmitt	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	3rd Oct "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	500
Liverpool	550	900	473	730	450	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—
The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
Trafford Hall	8,321	May 5	May 12	May 19	June 14
Mowbray Hall	4,388	" 13	" 20	" 29	" 22
City of Glasgow	6,457	" 21	" 28	June 6	" 30
City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
City of Karachi	8,347	July 4	July 11	" 20	Aug. 14
City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 14
Trafford Hall	8,321	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 23
City of Manchester	6,457	" 14	" 29	Sep. 7	" 30
Overton Hall	4,387	" 22	" 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	....
City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.
For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 2nd May	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 26th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 29th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	30th April.
*† PERSIA	8895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*‡ F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	3999	G. Damianovich	29th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	B. Gucchi	15th June "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS, Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road

CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.
BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.
BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

We would invite anyone requiring a good Piano, exceptionally cheap, to call at our Saloon without delay, since the prices at which we intend to dispose of these 18 instruments will ensure their Speedy Sale.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.
AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 3—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	13 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 2	" 17 8	9 12
CLARET No. 1		
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour	" 22 8	12 2
YALUMBA HOCK	" 25 0	13 0
CARTE D'OR		

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.

BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT': otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 16,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,60,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Delhi, Bhag, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-agency).	Foochow.
Bombay.		Calcutta.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, *Agent*

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 187,500
HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit on the way of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances on sum of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 30 months and shorter periods on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt, Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Mohlal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S.S. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 13 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO'Y.,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, BRASS SCRAP, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, etc., etc., etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 26TH APRIL, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para. 3 B of the Port Trust Warehouse Byelaws Bombay notified that B Warehouse is until fu[rther] , it is hereby APART exclusively for Piece go[ods] ther notice SET Textile fabrics (excluding G[unnies], Yarns and other original bales and cases unnies and Hessians) in Warehouse, which w[ill] and Metals, in place of F. now be used for general goods.

By Order of the Trustees,

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

26th April, 1907.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1906, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1907, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 9th April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL, 1907.

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY.

SPECIALITY IN
TISTACHES ICES
Can be had
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL!
ARNOLD'S
CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæm globin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Rs. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.

No. 16-18, ABDUL RHEMAN Street, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,

Office:—28, Esplanade Road.

ART FURNITURE DESIGNERS, MANUFACTURERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

DESIGNS FOR DECORATION OF DURBAR HALL.
Reception, Drawing and Billiard Rooms, Libraries, &c., &c.
Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.
ESTIMATES FREE.

Factories: Bank Street & Medows Street.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MISS BLANCHE ESMONDE
(SOPRANO)
FROM "THE QUEEN'S HALL," LONDON,
WILL GIVE AN
EVENING CONCERT,
ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, AT 9-30 P.M.,
ASSISTED BY
LEADING AMATEURS.

Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

TICKETS.—Rs. 4, 3, & 1.
Soldiers and Sailors, Annas 8.
Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

WODEHOUSE ROAD.

CONCERT,

In aid of the Funds of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST, AT 9-15 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Club Drill.

INDO-BRITISH BOYS.

2. Humorous Song .. The Ladies' Penny Paper .. Smart.
Mr. MARSH.
3. Violin Solo... .. Cavatina ... ... Raff.
Miss CROMMELIN-BROWN.
4. Song ... ... Loves Coronation (violin obligato) ... ... Aylesold.
Mr. A. T. COOPER.
5. Song ... ... Who'll Buy My Lavender ... German.
Miss L. CROMMELIN-BROWN.
6. Flute Solo ... ... Nocturne ... ...
Mr. RHENIUS.
7. Song .. ... Should he upbraid ... ... Bishop.
Miss D. VINING.
INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Wand Drill

INDO-BRITISH GIRLS.

2. Song ... ... Angels Guard Thee (violin obligato) ... ... Godard.
Mr. ARNET.
3. Vocal Duet... ... I Know a Bank ... ... Horn.
The Misses CROMMELIN-BROWN.
4. Humorous Sketch ..Amateur Theatricals ... ... Marsh
Mr. MARSH.
5. Violin Solo .. ... Polonaise ... ... Lauterbach.
Miss CROMMELIN-BROWN.
6. Song ... ... Bandolero (by request) ..
Mr. A. T. COOPER.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TICKETS :—Rs. 2/ and 1/.

To be had at the Y. M. C. A. Building and Messrs. LUND and BLOCKLEY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082: Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Wales broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed

Correspondence invited.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rupee—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found highly useful by a large field force, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The rates adopted will give correct equivalents for the purposes of business transactions. The Book is handy, well cloth bound and contains [illegible] Price Rupee [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Rs. 2-3 Each.

ENGLISH BATTLES AND SIEGES IN THE PENINSULA.

By Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B., with Portrait.

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Being some account of a Voyage in 1856, in the Schooner Yacht "Foam," to Iceland, Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen. By the late Marquis of Dufferin. With Portrait and Illustrations.

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Five Years' Adventure in the Far Interior of South Africa with Notices of the Native Tribes and Savages. By Roualeyn Gordon Cumming. With 16 Woodcuts.

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A Canoe Cruise in Palestine, Egypt and the Waters of Damascus. By John Macgregor, M.A., Captain of the Royal Canoe Club. With Maps and Illustrations.

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Chiefly from his Unpublished Journals and correspondence in the possession of his Family. By William Gordon Blaikie, D.D., LL.D. With Portrait and Map.

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Soldier and Administrator. By Captain Lionel J. Trotter. With Portrait and 3 Maps.

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A Series of Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation. By Various Writers. Edited by the Rt. Rev. Charles Charles, D.D.

A HISTORY OF THE SEIGE OF GIBRALTAR.

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(ISABELLA BIRD)
HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

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Travels in the Interior, including visits to the Aborigines of Yezo and the Shrine of Nikko. With Illustrations.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADI BACK ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29 h day of April, 1907, by order of Khanji Kheraj, the heir and legal representative of Parwatibai, widow of Kheraj Lalji, the mortgagee, at the risk and on account of the heirs and legal representatives of Purshotum Valji, deceased, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of July, 1887, and made between Purshotum Valji of the one part, and Parwatibai, widow of Kheraj Lalji, of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendari ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of the Khetwadi Back Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Street No. 2, Ward No. 2086, containing by admeasur ment 58 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Khetwadi Back Road, on the north by the property of Khoja Moolji Babim and on the south by a gully.

For further particulars and other conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jahangir, Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 8, Rumnum Street, or to Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 21, Medow Street.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

Sale of a large piece of Land suitable for Building purposes at Bandra.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the assignee and transferee of mortgage and further charge and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, D. A. D'Silva, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 5th day of May 1907, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4-30 in the afternoon, (S.T.):—

All that piece of registered occupancy land containing by admeasurement 12,955 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Palli Hill, near the village of Palli, near Bandra, and lying in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, in Salsette Taluka, Zilla Thana, and registered under Survey No. 255 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On the east partly by the road Palli Danda Road, partly by the grounds of E. Pereira, C. Almeda, J. J. Rodrigues, Alice Pereira and Manuel Pereira, and on the west by the compound known as Sir Edward Bates' compound, and on the north by the ground of Manuel Fonseco and on the south partly by the grassing ground and partly by the ground of D.J. D'Monte.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

This land being situate on high level of the road commands a good view and is suitable for building several bungalows with large compound.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 29th April, 1907.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW HRA two speed rear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Modhekam, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Frazer Fort.

WANTED.—For the J. N. Petit Institute, a PARSI GRADUATE, as Assistant Librarian. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY.

FAJEE JACKERIA EBRAHIM has received per mail "Arabia," Chocolate, Biscuit, Jam, Fruits, Milk, Figs, Sweet. No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

SCOTLAND.—Strathpeffer Spa, Rossshire, Broadalbane House. Board or apartments. Good Cooking. and Attendance. Highly recommended by visitors from Abroad. Terms moderate. Mrs. Newham.

GRAPHOLOGY—Character, talents, business abilities from handwriting, 2s. 6d and 5s. MASCOTTE, care of Carpmael's, 139 Fleet St., London, E. C.

MUNGANESE GOLD, &c.—English Mining Engineer of great experience is open to engagement for prospecting or mining on reasonable terms. Properties examined and reported on for minerals. Apply Box. No. 548 C/o. "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 38, Churchgate street Branch, Colaba Causeway

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 38, Meadow Street.

BULBS—DAHLIAS, Choice, Pompon and Cactus Sorts, Begonias, Gloxinias, Achemenes, &c., in healthy condition just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. G. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Hansom HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPROIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8043, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PURSONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-13 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Most Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Sleepers, Doors, Partitions, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ties. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIE JARRAH Co. (1906) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of Mr. Hodgins such as sofas and chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, almyrah, large size iron safe.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Haji Abdulla Haji Hassam consisting of double almyrah, cupboard, dressing table, chairs, lamps, clock, cots, cradles, copper and porcelain pots, silk wearing apparels, iron safes on stands, metal watch and other sundries.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay:—A lot of unserviceable articles such as canvas and leather bags, letter boxes, lanterns, clocks, chairs, dilapidated boxes, scales, lamps, etc.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
The property of a gentleman—
1 elegant rubber-tyred cabriolette with handsome bay mare cob and harness.
The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 landau by Kesterton.
1 Ahmedabad ghaury.
1 grinding machine.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur House Wellington Lines, opposite Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboards, dumbwaiter drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk, tapestry, marble-topped tables and tea-boys cabinets, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and pram presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of T.H. Knight, Esq., Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Breslauer and Co., Insolvents and with the consent of the Allianee Bank of Simla, Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 2p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street "Fort", part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood mahogonized and English-made household furniture such as cabinets, dumbwaiters, whatnots, easy chairs, light chairs, teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, screens, ornamental stands, tapestry and sundry goods, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Mills, on Fergusson Road, Parel, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at Auction, Mr. Kewaldas Tribhowandas.

10 Bales Yarn No. 12
60 " " No. 12½

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time or Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WILLOW DUST.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, the 3rd May, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Rehmani Mills, Ltd., at Elphinstone Road, Parel by order of the Agents of the said Mills on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Jamsetjee Cawasjee Todiwala, to whom it was sold on contract for 1907-1908.

A large lot of Willow dust.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th Proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at G. I. P. Ry. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household, drawing room, dining room and bedroom furniture, such as cabinets, easy-chairs, Jail made chairs, verandah furniture, hanging and wall lamps, marble-topped wash-hand and dressing tables, almirahs, iron bedsteads with mattresses, child's iron cot, clothes-press, coal stove, Beck's microscope, D.P. gun in case, by Ashley, London, pictures, crockery ware, hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. G. POWELL, Esq. The property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th April, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West View," Wode House Road, Middle Colaba, near the Colaba Railway Station and Sanatorium, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Breslaur, Robert and others, Benares-made inlaid with Ivory and brass chairs, sofas and teapoys, large size almoos and carved perforated screens, one very elegantly carved oriental design large bracket, piano, drawingroom sofas and chairs, large fancy chiffoniers, corner cabinets, historical steel engraving of Shakespeare iron bedstead, very rich ornament and figures, telescopic hall lamps, a complete set of encyclopædia Britannica in Morocco leather bound, rich plated ware by Beed and Barton, Elkington and Walker and Hall, 400-days' time piece in glass dome, electric fan, wash-hand, and dressing table, teapoys, almyrahs and cupboard, large Persian carpets, lamps, sideboard and telescopic dining table, chairs, lady's writing desk, blackwood carved furniture, perambulator, sewing machine, baba cot, hat-stand, cabinets, rich glass and crockeryware by Army and Navy, jardineers, glass fish bowl, iron safe, oil carpet and China matting, cradle swing, cooking utensils, plants, &c., bead chicks and old Chinaware, large size jars, ice box, mahogany chest of Walker and Hall, spoons and forks, one lot of books, novels, engineering and other books, etc., etc.

The property of R. G. Whittle, Esqr., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Apollo Hotel, in Sardar's Building, 1st floor, the very valuable and artistic design made to order, household furniture by reslauer and Robert, double cane Singapore furniture, sofas, chairs, ottoman, &c., English nearly new large chiming clock, striking at ½, ¼ and ¾ hours on 8 bells by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London (with gold gilt mounting), Remington typewriter, Encyclopædia Britannica, complete set, Brinsmead piano, one nearly new pianola with 33 music rollers, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, almyrahs, sideboard dressing and wash-hand tables, meat safe, large fish bowl, marble top tables and teapoys, book-case, iron bedstead, cabinet, hanging and table lamps, screens, writing table, chairs, octagon teapoys, one large China screen, bead door chicks, one very fancy bead screen, rich ornaments and flower vases, parian and bronze figures, rich glassware and Laidlaw and Whiteaway dinner set, China tea sets, one lot novels and reading books, engineering books, hall lamp, carpet, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, Mapin and Elkington, dinner gong, dining table and chairs, hat-stand, cooking utensils, and many other sundry articles, &c., &c.

The property of A. Mitchell, Esq., Royal Indian Marine Chief Surveyor.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1907.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in 24, Medow Street, just below the German Flag, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage and semi-grand square pianos, iron and wooden bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cuttlery and platedware, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman.

N. B.—The property will be put on view three days, previous to the sale, and the date will be fixed hereafter

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 24th April 1907.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* :—

CRICKET
EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR
New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Put we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 26.] [BOMBAY, *April* 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85		½
3 do. Rentes ...	100¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100¼	¼	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	85½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 7/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30½	un	chgd
Do. in New York	65½	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18		01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46	¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½%	¼	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.
£75,000 from Australia Earmarked for the purpose of Indian Currency Account.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000
Gold ,, ... £ 110,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Steady
Futures	...Quiet but Sdy
East Indian...	...Quiet
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	...14,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000
Imports	...33,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·39+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 7/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·86	5·86	5·80	5·77
—04	—04	—04	—03
Aug.-Sept.	**Sep.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·71	5·67	5·63	5·61	5·61
—03	—02	—02	—03	—03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	18,000
Do. do. last year...	12,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000
Do. to Continent ...	3,000

Spot Cotton—11·30 unchanged

Futures—Month of July 9·94+03 (Declined early owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and advanced later through smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts.)

Do. do. Dec. 10·20+03

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11¼ unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·76 unchanged
Do. do. July 10·86+05
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady

	NEW YORK.	April 26.
		Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...		73,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...		62,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...		75,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...		615,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...		397,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 5 3/32
Good Broach ... ... d. 5 5/32
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.— d. 4 3/4 Sellers. Months—April-June
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.— d. 5 1/32 Value. Months—April-May
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.— d. 4 1/2 Sellers. Months—April-June.
Coconada Cotton Ginned C. I. F., d. 4 3/4—Sellers. months—April-June.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 53½ Apl.-May —Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 52½ May-June—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed —
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44½—April-May —Dunkirk—Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—unchanged.

SUGAR :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment.—May—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£116 0	0
Yellow Metal	d. 9½	

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	6	17	0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & X F. O. B. Liverpool	£	13	15	0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£	7	0	0

ARRIVALS :—
"King Frederick."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
35 Bars Silver	76,903	London	Arabia	International Bank Cox & Co
1 Case Sovereigns	23,400	London	Arabia	
1 Box Sovereigns	9,375	London	Arabia	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Coins Rupees	6,694 / 295	Marseilles.	Arabia	N Foolchand Javeri
1 Bundle Rs	5,100	C Mandvie	Lhasa	Mack Mackenzie and Co
Bundle Rs.	1,100	Perebunder	Lhasa	Mack Mackenzie and Co
1 Parcel Silver.	53	London	Egypt	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion.	76,800	London	Arabia	Bank of Bombay
40 Bars Silver	.....	London	Arabia	Bapdi V and P. Docks

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 27.] [BOMBAY, *April* 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85½		½
3 do. Rentes ...	94½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100½	¼	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	85½		¼
Bar Silver in London ...	mutila	ted	
Do. do. 2 months' hence			
Do. in New York ...	67½	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	mutila	ted	
Do. do. do. Berlin			
Do. do. do. New York	4·86½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1½%	¼	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½%		¼

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 1/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	...Steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...500 ,,
Imports	...19,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	Mutilated.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·93	5·93	5·88	5·83
+07	+07	+06	+06
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan**
5·77	5·73	5·69	5·67	5·67
+06	+06	+06	+06	+06

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 6,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 12,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 9,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ...	... 2,000 ,,

Spot Cotton.—11·30 unchgd.

Futures.—Month of July, 9·92 —02 / Do. do. Dec. 10·15 —05 — Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures, and declined later through liquidation.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 ¼ unchgd.
Futures—Month of May 10.71+05.
Do. do. July 10.81+05.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	9,000 bales.
,, Total *Visible Supply* ...	4,040,000 ,,
,, ,, East Indian	311,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight	...12,550,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	65,000 bales.
,,	Sold on speculation	2,000 ,,
,,	Sold for Exportation	2,000 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to consumers	80,000 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	11,000 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	115,000 ,,
,,	Stock	1,256,000 ,,
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,500 ,,
,,	Sold on speculation	100 ,,
,,	Sold for exportation	200 ,,
,,	Amounts forwarded to consumers	3,500 ,,
,,	Actual Exports	300 ,,
,,	Week's Imports	7,000 ,,
,,	Stocks	26,000 ,,
Afloat	Americans	800,000 ,,
,,	Indian	15,000 ,,

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30 Old Terms—Apl.-May—Antwerp —Sellers
Tone of Wheat—firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 54 April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52½ May-June—Antwerp—Value.
Brown Cawnpore 49¼ May.-June H. A. & D. done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Strong.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44½, Apl-May, Dunkirk, Value.
Tone of Linseed—Strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾—unchanged.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s 10d.—Value

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
There are borrowers at 5½ per cent. until the end of June.

Exchange :—
Being mail day there has not been much business passing but the Credit rate has been firmer owing to higher discount rates in London. Only one or two Banks were offering to buy ready bills at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight, others refusing to give better than 1s 4 11/32d. Few bills were offered. All Banks were sellers of T. T. at 1s. 4 3/32d. for April and there were small buyers of Bank demand at 1s. 4¼d. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 4¼d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		172
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	156
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	214

Government Paper :—
The Government Paper market opened at 97¼ for cash and the settlement. There were sellers in the morning and rates fell 1/8 to 97 1/16 but at the close there are small buyers for the settlement. The second settlement is steady at 98.
We quote :—

Cash	97·13
1st Settlement	97·13
2nd Settlement	98·—

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 30 7/8 ready and 30¼ for two months' delivery. New York quotation is steady at 65½. There has been more doing locally to-day. At opening ready was quoted at 77¼ *ex* duty and closes at 78 1/8. Forward rates closed as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.
We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	76	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	76	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	5	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The market is steady and prices are unchanged. There is rather more enquiry for next month's delivery as prices have been slowly hardening, and the bazaar shows an inclination to cover its short interest owing to the continued firmness of the Home markets.
A fair business was reported in ready cotton at Colaba, both exporters and mills being in the market. High class Oomras, Bengals and Broach were in demand and Muttias also changed hands. Weaving mills were buying stapled descriptions.
New Crop is steady with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	256	May.
Fine M. G. Broach...	.....	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	221/22	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	208	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	196	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	196	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	172	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	170/71	,,
Good Westerns	231	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	241	,,
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach ... Rs.	247	Mar
Fully Good H. G. Bengals... ,,	176½	Jan
Fine M. G. Bengals ... ,,	191	do.
,, ,, Khangaum Akola ,,	211	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish ,,	191	do.

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone ...	...	...		Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	7,000	bales
Total Imports ...	...	...	19,000	,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·89	5·89	5·83	5·80	5·74
+ 03				
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	
5·70	5·66	5·64	5·64	
+ 03				

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market is firmer and there is a fair business doing at the following rates :—

Ready	Rs.	7	5	6 to Rs.	7 6 0
May	,,	7	13	0	

RAPESEED—
The market continues steady with a good demand, We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7	15	0	
Ready Yellow Guzerat	... ,,	9	0	0	

Gingellyseed :—
Little doing. Quotations more or less nominal.

Yellow Hingunghat	... Rs.	53	8	0	
CASTORSEED :—					
... Rs.	35	0	0 to ,,	35	8 0

Tone.—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :—
... Rs. 18 8 0
Tone—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS :—
... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT :—
The market is firmer owing to speculators' operating, but there is no legitimate business doing. We quote :—

White Delhi, ...	... Rs.	4	11	6	

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay		1,400
India		53½
MILLS—		
Century		1,600
David		356½
Framji Petits		1,315
Manockji Petit		3,060
PRESSES—		
Khangaum		405
New Mofussil		585
Volkat's United ...	...Rs.	1,080
MISCELLANEOUS—		
Bombay Steam Nav Ordinary ...		265
Central India Mining ...		580 C. D.
Phillips & Co.		56
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		77
Treacher and Co.		590
RAILWAYS—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej		560
Amritsar-Patti		110
Tapti Valley		457 1/2 X D

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24th hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	17,319	bales.
Wheat	16,460	cwts.
Linseed	18,162	,,
Rapeseed...	20,405	,,
Gingellyseed	1,319	,,
Poppyseed	28,788	,,
Groundnuts	609	,,
Castorseed	18,090	,,
Rice	2,452	,,
Myrabollams	14,021	,,
Cottonseed	21,018	,,
Mowrassed	Nil	
Gram	4,800	,,
Joowar	3,567	,,
Maize	93	,,

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Tata and Son's Liverpool correspondent writes under date April 10 :—
We beg to confirm our respects of 4th inst. since when prices show about 4 points advance for near, and 4 points decline for distant positions.
Throughout the week under review, the market has shown a spirit of utter indifference as to the immediate future, which has resulted in business in the future markets of the world coming practically to a standstill.
The cause of this, strange to say, is the truly enormous business which has, during the last few months, been put through in contracts, for deliveries of the raw material, of yarns, and of cloth,
This may sound somewhat paradoxical, but still it is so.
And why?
It is we think, because English and Continental Spinners have bought their cotton either on the spot or in deliveries, or in distant shipments, from the Liverpool, Bremen, Havre merchants, etc.; the latter have covered themselves against their contracts of c. i. f. cotton, etc, by purchases of distant futures; the operator who sold the distant deliveries has covered himself by purchases of Summer positions; and these latter again are hedges against spot cotton, chiefly here, of course, this being the largest market of the world.
Hence, notwithstanding the immense business booked, the present deadlock. Nobody can liquidate anything until the actual cotton makes its appearance at the ports, or the moment for delivery arrives.
In the absence of powerful an organized operations for a decline, theorists like ourselves, who have based themselves on the immense supplies, and believed in lower prices, have not altogether had their own way, for the very reason of this gigantic business, which has been concluded, and which must still be fulfilled. It is the daily demand which is created *ipso facto* by these contracts falling due, that keeps the market so steady.
The holders of spot cotton continue to demand, and receive, very big prices for the high grades. In the leading Southern spot markets, we are told that every bale of desirable cotton is still being picked up by exporters as fast as it appears, and at the same high premiums.
At the same time, as far as Lancashire is concerned, although the situation undoubtedly continues sound, even a slight decline in cotton might render it somewhat precarious, as the weavers would no doubt try to refuse yarns on the pretext that they are spun of inferior quality. And there is no doubt that many Lancashire spinners have had to resort lately to lower grade cotton, owing to the scarcity of high grades. As long as the demand was enormous and imperative, these badly spun yarns were accepted, but let there be a lull and weavers will take advantage of this, and refuse the yarn tendered, and this may react on cotton.
And from our Mr. P. H. Hemelryk, Jr., who is at present travelling in Germany, we learn that he gleans from conversations with one or two leading cotton merchants, that there are signs in Germany also that spinners are beginning to use lower grades, and that East Indian being offered at prices under 4d. and being accepted, is a factor which will tell on the consumption of American.
Our Mr. P. H. Hemelryk, Jr. further learns that in many instances spinners are so full of cotton, that they are seeking to delay deliveries which are to be made to them.
As an item of interest, we may mention that we learn on the best authority that a clique of rich and powerful Liverpool brokers have quietly accumulated very large lines of cotton, so that now they are reputed to hold a quantity considerably in excess of 750,000 bales, May delivery.
We are further informed that this clique is preparing to take up the tenders, and that financial arrangements have already been made so far for taking up 100,000 bales.
There is no anxiety, as you are aware, to tender at present, and if the group insists on calling for tenders, it might have the effect of almost cornering the May position, and pushing up the other summer months very considerably, at the expense of Autumn and winter positions.
As regards the crop, our special New York correspondent informs us that 50 per cent. of the Texas crop is already in the ground, and that chopping out is well forward in some parts of that State.
There can be no doubt that farmers will make special efforts to put as much early cotton, of high grade, on the market as possible, in view of the heavy premium ruling for such.
Much, of course, will depend on the weather reports from now on, but if nothing detrimental occurs, the several weeks of advance in the season, will of course be of enormous advantage for the prospects of the crop.
Thus we are confronted with numerous factors in favour of, and against the article. In the absence of speculative demand, the latter, however, for the moment, apart from slight upward reactions, apparently seem powerful enough to retain the upper hand.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian market has been just as idle as the American, and prices show on the week 2 to 5 points decline.
The slight rallies were not due to any renewal of buying by spinners, who everywhere appear to be well stocked, but were merely due to the anxiety of those who had anticipated a decline by selling, to liquidate their engagements, and, in the majority of cases, to take their profits.
The general tendency has been to liquidate, both in Alexandra and here.
In Egypt the decline in stocks and shares, and in lands, and the financial stringency contributed to this heavy liquidation. The position is less fictitious, and a further 1/32d. per lb. decline would render the position healthier and more encouraging.
We are still, however, over 10d., a price which does not seem to be justified.
The short interest still exists, but it is much reduced.
The future may still have surprises in store; the next crop may be a large one, but we are told that farmers have already sold to Alexandria merchants a large part of the corp they are just sowing.
On the other hand, the high price still paid for fully Good, Fair and higher grades, is encouraging planters of other growths which to some extent replace Egyptian, such as Sea Island, American longstaple cotton, and others, to increase their production as much as possible for next season.
We have a striking instance of this to-day, for our Mr. P. H. Hemelryk, Jr., writes us from Hamburg that 10,000 bales of German West African cotton are being imported there to be used, instead of Egyptian.
Summa Summarum : We are rather uncertain what to recommend our friends to do.

April :—5. 68d.			
M/J :—5. 65d.			
A/S :—5. 58d.			
J/F :—5. 52d.			
OPTIONS :—O/N,	single	0.27d, double	0.54d.
N/D,	,,	0.30d, ,,	0.60d.
D/J,	,,	0.34d. ,,	0.68d.
J/F,	,,	0.39d. ,,	0.78d,

EGYPTIANS :—

May,	Liverpool :—10.14/64d.	
Nov.,	,, 9.45/64d.	
May,	Alexandria :—T 19.29/32.	
Nov.,	,, T 19.2/32	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	6	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	19	16	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	5	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	11	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	10
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	12
Total.....	55	53	120
Same date last year	157	154	325

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	6	8	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	11	7	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	13	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	9	8	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	1
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	14
Total.....	43	52	135
Total plague deaths to date...	140,186		
Same date last year.....	159	135	300

ABOVE the gateway of Taunton Castle are two rooms known as the Exchequer of the Manor of Taunton, and here are stored the records of what was once one of the greatest and richest manors of England. These have recently been examined. One refers to "orders of public penance" imposed on persons for behaving badly in church, calling each other names, and other offences. The offenders had to stand in the middle aisle of the church during the whole service and sermon, generally dressed in a white sheet and holding a white wand. After the sermon a full confession had to be made and pardon asked before the whole congregation.

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London, and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*"

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham-avenue, Streatham-hill, London, S. W., says :—"I was attacked by gastric influenza, as the doctor called it. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and I thought it was ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I sneeze, without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"One day I noticed the report of a cure by Bile Beans of one who had been suffering like myself. I made up my mind at once to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found great relief. I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has remained very good. As a precaution I always keep a box of Bile Beans in the house."

Keep your liver and stomach healthy by taking Bile Beans, a safe, sound, and sure medicine; safe, because they contain no drastic drugs and no minerals; sound, because they are prepared with the utmost care and are always constant in value; and sure, because their action is purely natural, gentle, and genial, and the good results lasting. Of all chemists at Re. 1/- a box, or Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 29th April, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHALMERS—April 23, at "Bon Espoir," Ootacamund, the wife of Captain A. Chalmers, I. M. S., of a daughter.
OTTMAN—April 20, at Rugby House, Cleveland Town, Bangalore, the wife of A. P. Ottmann, of a son.
POWER—April 15, at Purandhar, to Captain W. M. Power, R. A. M. C., and Mrs. Power, a daughter.
RODGERS—April 15, at Multan, the wife of W. Colley Rodgers, Executive Engineer, N.-W. R. of a daughter.
SETON—April 22, at Simla, the wife of Major Seton, I. M. S., of a daughter.
TAIT—April 25, at Bangalore, the wife of J. G. Tait, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'CONNELL—BRADLEY—April 13, at Allahabad, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Ludovic, Joseph O'Connell, to Harriett Emily Bradley.

DEATHS.

BEGLAR—April 24, at his residence, Chogdah, H. B. S. Ry., Joseph David Mullick Beglar, C. E., late Executive Engineer, P. W. D., and Archæological Surveyor of Bengal.
CAMPBELL—April 2, suddenly of epilepsy, Percy Fitzgerald Campbell, seventh son of the late Colonel Sir Edward Fitzgerald Campbell, 60th Rifles.
NEAL—April 6, at Bareilly, of heart failure, suddenly, Major James Neal (R.L.), Ordnance Department, in his 70th year.
PATTERSON—April 23, at Saharanpur, of plague, Harry MacNeale Patterson, Major, 5th Cavalry, eldest son of A. R. Patterson, C. I. E., late Bengal Civil Service.

THE INDIAN CHIRETTA PLANT.

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Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettines. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Re. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Re. 2 8

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m., Sun sets, 6h. 59m., High water, 0-23a., Low water, 5-41m., 6-14a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

FIRE AT MATUNGA.—This afternoon a fire broke out in a hut at Vincent Road, Matunga. An alarm was raised and the fire steamers promptly repaired to the scene, but before the fire could be put out, another asjoining hut was also burnt down.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A Mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Koerber" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a. m. on Wednesday, the 1st May, 1907. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

RESULT OF POLSON'S COFFEE AND TEA COMPETITION.—The Prizes have been awarded to the following Competitors. Prize of Rs. 15.—Mr. P. H. Mehta, Mehta Villa, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay, 3 prizes of Rs. 5 each : (1) Mr. H. Cooke, c/o Mr. Lionel Scott, Assistant Sargeon to the House of Correction, Byculla, Bombay; (2) Miss A. C. Green, c/o Captain S. N. Green, Saifabad, Hyderabad, (Deccan); (3) Mr. R. E. A. Ballard, Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Lanavli. 8 prizes of Re. 1 each : (1) Mrs. E. Morgan, Fort, Dharwar; (2) Mr. N. V. Ghumre, late Head Press Reader, Jobbing Department, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Fort, Bombay; (3) Miss G. Dawes, 125, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay; (4) Miss J. Williams, "The Terrace," Phooty Street, Poona; (5) Mr. Nanubhai H. Thakore, Haribhai Street, Radhanpur; (6) Mr. Burjorjee Cooverjee Billimoria, 36, Sonapur Lane, Chadanwadi, Bombay; (7) Miss Imai Fudurji Gimi, No. 22, Sapurji Street Chakla, Fort, Bombay; (8) Mr. Burjorjee C. Lal, 166, Girgaum Back Road, Chavas Bungalow, Bombay. The prize-winners are requested to apply to Messrs. Polson, and Co., 8, Times Buildings, Bombay, for the amount of their prize.

BOMBAY DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sloane, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, commonly known as the Detective Department of the Bombay Police, last Saturday proceeded on long leave of absence and Inspector Sullivan has been transferred from the City Police Force to the C. I. Department. Mr. Sullivan has served in the Bombay Police Force for the last ten years and has proved himself a capable and useful officer on account of his detective abilities and the knowledge of technicalities necessary for prosecuting criminals before the Magistrate. He had been on various occasions commended by the trying Magistrates for smart arrests, and bringing to book of culprits who defied the law for some time with impunity and the High Court (Sessions) had specially commended his work in connection with the five-rupee currency note forgery case. Mr. Sullivan also made a name four years ago by arresting a gang of dacoits and also a gang of Native Christians who cheated the credulous public by getting them to subscribe for a memorial to the late Queen. Being known to the Commissioner as a very confidential and capable officer he had been on several occasions placed on special duty. He was on special duty during the visits of H. R H. the Duke of Connaught, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and H. M. the Amir. He was also placed on special duty in connection with the recent Tramway Frauds case, during the trial of Perrett and others.

HIGH COURT

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the celebrated "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics are unsurpassed.

No. 1. Because they are pure wool throughout, and pure wool clothing is the ideal of health.

No. 2. Because they are honestly made, without sophistication of any kind.

No. 3. Because they last longer than the shoddy imitations usually imported.

No. 4. Because they are cheaper than imported woollens —we are manufacturers, not merchants.

No. 5. Because they are specially designed to meet the exigencies of climate.

Write for our booklet G. The information it contains will be useful to you, and it costs nothing.

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AGENTS:—
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A MAGIC REMEDY FOR—
MALARIAL ... Fever.
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PLEASE, TRY IT.
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MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.
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MOSAIC GRANITE, [illegible] TILES, CEMENT, &c.
WARDEN & CO.,
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

GOOD TEETH
are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
If your teeth want seeing to, then you want to see
MRS. L. RADENHURST,
THE PRACTICAL DENTIST,
1372, HORNBY ROAD.
(Opposite WHITEAWAY AND LAIDLAW.)

WATCH & COMPASS COMBINED.
A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WATCH AND ACCURATE COMPASS.
Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.
To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs. 35.

Description:
Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.

The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.

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The Premier Jewellers of Western India,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARD
W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce,
38, CHURCHGATE BUILDINGS,
Church Gate Street, Fort.

WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?

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GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1907.

AFTER THE WAR.

UNDER the significant title of *From Naboth's Vineyard*, Sir William Butler publishes a series of letters he recently wrote from South Africa to the London *Tribune*. The letters are well worth re-publishing. Sir William has that same incisiveness of style which makes Emerson's writing so attractive, and he brings to his work a thoughtfulness and sincerity, which cannot fail to make his words sink deep into the minds of his countrymen. One swallow does not make a summer, nor one correct prophecy a prophet, but when we remember that it was Sir William Butler who correctly foresaw what resistance the Boers would make, and how costly, and how difficult it would be, to overcome that resistance in a country like South Africa, we must allow that he has good claim to be ranked among the prophets. We wish he prophesied smoother things. The description he gives of affairs in South Africa is not a rosy one. Thousands of lives and two hundred and fifty millions of money were spent on the South African War, and now we have mining shares far lower than they were before the war commenced. We have "miles and miles of prospective townships, ready laid out,—and no one occupying them. We have parties of Boers "gone into the bush country to find food and to gather wild peaches which are there plentiful." We have "other families living in Kaffir kraals, working for Kaffirs, wholly supported by what they earn from Kaffirs." We have English workmen and artisans, coming away from South Africa, making their way to California to help to rebuild San Francisco. "These were the class who, in the pre-war days, had been flocking into the Transvaal, who were then making from thirty to forty pounds a month;" all of them now, in their own curt phraseology, "stone broke." The agricultural man "has wagon loads of fruit, but he cannot get it to market—peaches, nectarines, apricots, all rotting on the trees; milk, butter, in the same plenty, but no market;—sixty miles from Johannesberg where everything is at famine prices!" Thefts never enrich, quotes Sir William Butler from Emerson. Our forcible acquisition of South Africa seems to have brought benefit to no one. "The estate of Mr. Beit, now (Oct 1906) valued at £7,000,000, would have realized £13,000,000 in 1899." This is a sorry picture. Artisans leaving the country is one of the worst features of it. Another bad feature is that of the people flocking to it. Polish and Galician Jews are going in great numbers and, already, in public papers, talk of "outstaying the exodus of all their compeers." On the ship in which Sir William Butler travelled to South Africa he found few desirable colonists. The men of the working classes he did find, were without their wives and families. They hoped to make a bit in South Africa and return home quickly. There was also on board, much in evidence, a party going to Johannesberg "to teach the Cake Walk;" also several depressed-looking, sickly young men of the clerical type. Sir William Butler puts no trust in the new emigrants, and he seems to view the present population of South Africa, except the Boers, with no less misgiving, and especially so in respect of the class he characterises as "the Bounder class." The "Bounder" he defines as "a boisterous and overbearing person." "To him," he says, "the source of our present trouble, and the fruitful seed of our coming trouble with the black man in South Africa" is due. "The Bounder is abroad—what does he know or care about native character or native custom, or native law." He has his own methods of solving the native difficulty. "Why not give em all the measles" he says, "they would then run into the water and die!" The natives, says Sir William, are fast changing in character. They have learnt a good deal from the war. Master cattlemen employed Kaffirs to loot cattle from the Boers. It was a profitable business for the master man and his white assistants, but the Kaffir is now asking "Where is the money and land you promised us? We tracked and found the Boers for you. Thousands of our people have been killed fighting for you, and what have we got for it all?" Nowadays, the Kaffir ignores the parental discipline to which he formerly was subject. "He still loves his home, but no longer wishes to marry and settle down. He will do as the white man does." The Zulu too is learning, says Sir William, who saw a Zulu policeman helping to convey a drunken "Bounder" to the lock-up. "In all the sad history of South Africa," he remarks, "few things are sadder than this Zulu question. Where the Zulu came no lock or key was necessary. Here we had a people whose moral goodness—scrupulous regard for honest dealing—and natural habits of restraint and discipline, fitted them for civilized teaching and training in every branch of citizen and workman's handicraft. All cast to the wind, trampled out, and destroyed, for the benefit, or at the bidding, of a handful of white settlers, consumed with an endless craving and the possession of the land of others.

Yet another sombre picture is that of the yellow man,—the Chinaman. "We are ruined by Chinese cheap labour," sang Bret Harte, years ago. His words aptly apply to South Africa. The Chinese coolie, imported to save the mines from disaster, has proved to be a noxious remedy as well as an unsuccessful one. The mines are worse off than ever, and now the Chinaman threatens the life of his employers. "You might leave the lamps burning" said Sir William to his *chauffeur* when they were compelled to halt for the night in the open veld. "I dare not," he said, "the lights will show our whereabouts to the Chinamen." The whole of the mobile portion of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Constabulary, according to Sir William, is engaged in watching the Chinese coolie on the Rand, and every night the whole of the inhabitants in the districts, lie down in terror of their lives. "This seems a rather high price to pay for cheaper gold. The Chinese are brought into South Africa "like convicts," but you will see Chinese smoking cigarettes and driving about in cabs in Johannesburg. In Sir William Butler's view, the Boers are the "little leaven" in this lump of humanity in South Africa. "The effect of the War," he writes, "has been to strengthen and solidify the Boer character." This is true. The Boer is conquered but not cowed. He is made of that stern staff which converts defeat into victory. "Previous to the war," writes our author, "the Boer did not dream of his own capacity. They who imagined themselves the architects of a great dominion of Mammon in South Africa, have found they were merely the accoucheurs destined to bring forth, from a hitherto barren womb, soldiers and statesmen." Again, he says: "The Boer leaders will hold a place in history where a thousand prominent persons of to-day (1906) will be only remembered for their failures, or forgotten for their follies." Already has this prophecy come true. Mr. Rhodes is forgotten, General Botha is the hero of the stage.

And now, what is to be the destiny of this country, with its Kaffirs, its Zulus, its Chinese, its Boers and its Britons? Sir William Butler holds that the war has wrought nothing but evil. We cannot share this view. "He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him" wrote the Psalmist, and the war has resulted, as Sir William admits, in bringing out the best of the Boer character. It has also brought that nation into line with the British nation, and has given the latter an opportunity, which they have seized upon, of treating their late enemies with a magnanimity unparalleled in the records of history. This confidence should be the harbinger of happier times for South Africa, and the establishment of it was well worth the cost. If the same spirit characterises the dealings of the Cape Government with the native population, we dare say that the "trouble" which Sir William Butler anticipates, will vanish into the air as rapidly as did Prospero's vision. We agree with Sir William that Chinese labour should never have been introduced into the Cape. We also agree that it is the "making haste to be rich" which is responsible for so much of the trouble there. As of old the worship of the Golden Calf is attended with disastrous results. But the end of speculation is not yet, and the desire for riches is still the ruling passion, and, meanwhile, it is high time that the mining industry came under some independent official body, who would guarantee the honesty of their control, and the genuineness of the property advertised to the public. When you have mines under a "group" system, separate, so far as the shareholder is concerned, but all controlled by one body of directors who can, at pleasure, develop or retard the development of any one mine in the group, it is easy to guess the prospects of outside investors. Sir William Butler's counsel to England to "leave South Africa alone" will commend itself to all colonists. "Let her," he says "hammer out her own future as Canada has done. Let her work out her own salvation. "When you have made safe those principles of Free Labour, Equal Justice, and Equal rights—which have done more, and will do more, for the acceptance of our Sovereignty than all the armies and fleets at our command—then leave her alone." Curious, is it not, that the man on the spot is always believed to be wrong, and in want of grandmotherly legislation from some person a thousand miles away? Curious, too, how this outside interference always brings disaster and mistrust, and a whole crop of sorrows, "Leave us alone," would be an excellent motto for the Colonial Conference.

NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

THE new Foreign Office appointments announced by Reuter refer to two persons bearing names distinguished in the history of English diplomacy for several generations, and it is gratifying to find the holders of these names beginning to distinguish themselves in the present generation in the same line in which their fathers and uncles and grandfathers won their laurels. Viscount Errington who has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir Charles Hardinge, the distinguished Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is the son and heir of Lord Cromer the famous diplomatist and administrator of Egypt whose highly useful career of forty-nine years has just closed by his resignation. Errington was the name of Lord Cromer's father-in-law, Sir Rowland Errington, who was once employed on a delicate mission to the Vatican, and when he was made an Earl in 1900. His eldest son, who was born in 1877 became by courtesy Viscount Errington. The uncle of Lord Cromer and the grand-uncle of the young Viscount was also a well known man, Lord Ashburton, who was sent on a special diplomatic mission to the United States by Sir Robert Peel, at a critical juncture when war was considered imminent, and who succeeded in getting the treaty of Washington signed. Lady Ashburton was the great friend of Carlyle in whose biography she figures much.

Mr. Louis Malet who has been appointed to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst as Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is the holder of another name distinguished in diplomacy for several generations and also in the Anglo-Indian service here. Sir Charles Warre Malet who first won the family Baronetcy was a member of the Bombay Civil Service during the latter part of the eighteenth century and he rose to be Member of Council and for a short time, in 1798, acting Governor of Bombay. He was a noted diplomatist at Native Courts and he negotiated the very important treaty of triple alliance in 1790 at Poona between the Company, the Peshwa, and the Nizam against Tippu, for which brilliant service he was made a Baronet the next year. His son, the second Baronet, Sir Alexander, was English Ambassador to various European Courts, especially German, and was the intimate friend of Bismarck. He witnessed as well as took part in several most important events in Germany, including the war with Denmark in 1859 and the final rupture with Austria in 1866 when the latter was expelled from the Germanic Confederation. He married a step-daughter of the famous Lord Brougham. His son is the famous former ambassador to Berlin, Sir Edward Malet. Sir Edward, it is interesting to note, was the immediate predecessor of Lord Cromer in Egypt as the British Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, and during his term of office the rebellion of Arabi and the bombardment of Alexandria took place, which rendered Egypt almost a dependency of England and paved the way for the subsequent prosperity of that land of the Nile. Three of the sons of the first Baronet, Sir Charles Malet, were in the Bombay Service. Of these Colonel George Malet died in the Persian War of 1856 at Bushire, and two were noted civilians well remembered in our Presidency. Arthur Malet was Member of Council like his father, and during his term of office was the anxious period of the Mutiny. He initiated the defence system for Bombay and a great scheme of works for the reclamation of land in Bombay harbour, which was subsequently carried out according to his design. "Arthur's seat" at Mahableshwar is called after him. His brother, Hugh Poyntz Malet, has left a greater mark on our Presidency by his lucky discovery of Matheran in 1851. To such a distinguished family belongs Mr. Louis Malet, who has to sustain the traditions of his uncles and grandfather in the diplomatic service. The Malets, it may be noted, are very long lived. The lives of the first Baronet who was our diplomatic Agent at Poona in 1790, and of his son H. P. Malet the discoverer of Matheran who died in 1893, measure quite a hundred and forty years, an unusually long span for the lives of father and son.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

BY his appointment to membership of the Privy Council Mr. Winston Churchill adds yet one more "record" to his amazing career. He not only now becomes the "Right Honourable" for life, but he achieves the even more honourable distinction of being the youngest uncoronetted member of the most august body beneath the Peerage. The Privy Council, which wields a power unsuspected of the multitude,—owing to its proceedings never seeing daylight outside the written tomes of Mr. Almeric Fitz Roy—is composed chiefly of men who have distinguished themselves in some sphere of work, and who are considered worthy of a signal mark of honour on their retirement. Apart from the legal element, the P. C's. are mostly politicians and diplomatists, and they number about one hundred and fifty, or a majority, of the members of the King's Advisory Council. But besides these men of Empire there are in the Council about one hundred and twenty members of the Royal Family and the Peerage. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein are members of the Council as a matter of course. So are the two Archbishops, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President and the Lord Privy Seal, and then follows a list of peers, all of whom have taken turns in the Royal Household or in the Cabinet, from the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Premier Peer, down to young Lord Sefton, who is the present Master of the Horse. The peers, then, are the "drones" of the Privy Council, but the "workers" are the men of affairs who have moulded the history of the Empire during the last century, and are guiding the hands of the men who will do the moulding in the century still in embryo. It is of this section of the King's Most Honourable Privy Council that Mr. Winston Churchill becomes the youngest member. May his juvenile irresponsibility have nought but an enlivening influence upon its deliberations! But, strange to say, Mr. Churchill is not the first living member of his family to enjoy this distinction, for when the Duke of Marlborough became a "Right Honourable" as well as a "Grace" in 1899 he also became the youngest of the King's Advisers. The Duke, however, had to yield that distinction to the Duke of Manchester when that versatile young aristocrat was made a Privy Councillor last year. *Au contraire* the Doyen of the Privy Council Peers is the Earl of Ducie; the oldest of the un-ennobled members being, according to the Roll of that illustrious body, "George Young." We might be set a-wondering who this venerable sage with the anomalous name might be, if we did not promptly remember that seniority counts for nothing in the Privy Council, which gives an entire and slavish adherence to the principles of precedence. So that "George Young," although one of the oldest members of the Council, and universally known beyond the Tweed as Lord Young, he being a Judge of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, is nevertheless a mere "Mr." in the eyes of Mr. Almeric Fitz Roy. Hence, though "George Young" tops the list of the uncoroneted Privy Councillors, he is only first after the handful of younger sons of Earls who happen to have been put upon the Council. The Roll of the Privy Council undergoes almost daily revision. When this year opened its doyen was a former Governor of Bombay—Sir James Fergusson, Bt. It was his tragic death in the Jamaican earthquake on January 14th last that made Lord Young the Sage of the Council. Lord Young has been a "Right Honourable" for thirty-five years; but in age he is a year younger than Sir Massey Lopes, who is actually the "Father of the Privy Council."

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Silesia, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi, on the 26th instant.

THE Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice has been published.

THE R. I. M. S. Canning, Commander M. W. Farewell, arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with Government Stores.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Egypt were the Hon. Mr. Justice H. Tudor Boddam the Hon. Mr. Justice Miller, Sir Stuart and Lady Beatson, Brigadier-General F. G. Aylmer, General and Mrs. C. A. Anderson, Hon. Mr. Justice Wallis, Sir Edwin John, Lady White, Sir John Stanley, and H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar.

IN Calcutta the large newspaper offices have been supplied with the new "Ticker" instruments by which telegrams are received direct in the offices, instead of at the Telegraph Office and sent round in the usual way. This ought to be a great convenience, but it is not, the performances of the instrument not being such as to command respect for its reliability and accuracy. Complaints are frequent, but the following from the *Statesman* will show that the results are startling:—"Sheffield Wednesday beat everyone by 2 goals to 1." "The Straits loan, it is hoped, will leave his bed in a few days."

JOHN KOTALAWALA, one of the accused in the Attygalle murder case, who, died from the results of poison self administered, before dying wrote a letter saying that the case was too strong from him, but denied the charge. Kotalawala was charged with a most cruel and elaborate plan for bringing about the death of his brother-in-law, he himself going to Japan while the deed was committed by another who has been made the hero of the lower classes owing to being a leader of the late carters' strike at Colombo, the prosecution being attributed to that movement. On Sunday the mob attacked the prosecuting Counsel's house and other people concerned in the case and afterwards insisted on taking out the horses and dragging the carriage containing the corpse to the widow's house, where a speech was made attacking Government.

IN more ways than one, says the *Financial Times* the Report of the Delhi and London Bank for the half-year ended the 31st December makes a very good showing. In the first place, there has again been an improvement in net profits, which are returned at £8,672, an increase of £795 over those for the corresponding period of 1905, and as the amount brought in was also larger, the available balance is nearly £1,400 greater at £13,630. The Directors wisely refrain from raising the dividend, which remains at 4 per cent., but place £1,500 to doubtful accounts, as against only £1,000 last year, and are still able to carry forward the increased balance of £5,380. The other gratifying point about the Report is the reduction which has been effected in respect of the amount required to cover various irregular accounts among the assets. In the present Report it is estimated that not more than £14,000 will be required to meet the losses incurred through these defective assets.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CARTAGENA MEETING.

The Russian Parliament.

MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 13.

The brief but brilliant and successful visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Cartagena terminated on the afternoon of the 10th inst. when the King and Queen left on board the Victoria and Albert escorted by the cruisers Suffolk and Lancaster. Their Majesties stopped for a few hours at Mahon in Minorca on their way to Malta. The reception of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Cartagena has been of the most cordial and splendid character favoured throughout by brilliant Spanish weather. The principal salons and cabins on board the Spanish and British Royal yachts were profusely decorated with flowers and rich tapestries, while the decorations on the quays and in the town were of the most lavish description. The Royal yachts, the warships, the harbour and the town were brilliantly illuminated at night. The population gave their Britannic Majesties an enthusiastic welcome. The British Royal visit will certainly be a memorable event in the history of Anglo-Spanish relations, in doing so much to confirm and strengthen the good effect produced by the warm welcome given to King Alfonso on his visit to London two years ago. All the receptions, banquets etc. during the Royal visit were held on board the Royal yachts or war vessels as previously arranged. The present visit will not, however, be regarded as King Edward's official return visit to Spain which it is proposed shall be paid in the course of next autumn. The Dowager Queen Cristina accompanied her son to Cartagena. The Premier, Senor de Aguilar and the Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs and Senor Villa Urrutia, Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, were in attendance upon the King. A royal decree is published appointing King Edward honorary Captain-General of the Spanish army in testimony of the sincere friendship existing between his Majesty and King Alfonso. At the banquet in honour of the King and Queen given on board the Spanish battleship *Numancia* King Alfonso, in proposing the health of his Royal guests said that the friendship between Spain and Great Britain which his dearly beloved mother strove to develop and which is based on the solidarity of the interests as well as the mutual sympathy of the two countries is further strengthened by the ties of kinship between the two houses. The closeness of the relations between the Spanish nation and Great Britain can only be to their mutual advantage and will not fail to contribute to the generous task which King Edward had undertaken—that of strengthening good feeling and harmony between all States. King Edward in the course of his reply said: "We reciprocate your Majesty's desire that the ties between our two houses and our countries which are founded not only on historical tradition but also on a community of interests and a real sympathy, may be strengthened and drawn closer by these happy events."

The Spanish papers team with friendly and sympathetic articles towards Great Britain. There is a general disposition in fact to regard Spain and Great Britain henceforth as virtually allies, although it is semi-officially stated that no scheme or convention whatever has been concluded. Without doubt, however, the entente between the two countries is quite as cordial and may even perhaps rest on a firmer basis than the Anglo-French entente.

Attention is drawn in the French press to the ever-increasing activity of Great Britain in the Mediterranean and the belief is expressed that it is not a mere coincidence that the Royal meeting at Cartagena should take place simultaneously with the visit now being paid by the King of Italy to Athens. The meeting of the Kings of Greece and Italy is the prelude to the defining of spheres of influence of Greece and Italy in the Balkans where the two States have hitherto been in somewhat acute rivalry. At Athens, as at Cartagena, the indefatigable activity of King Edward has made itself felt in the negotiations for the settlement of Mediterranean questions. King Victor is being enthusiastically received at Athens. One of the objects of his visit to King George is stated to be to make peace between Greece and Roumania.

BOMB OUTRAGES AT BARCELONA.

There has been an epidemic of bomb explosions at Barcelona, causing a panic among the population of that town. One bomb exploded in the hall of a private house on the 8th inst., four persons being wounded. Another exploded under the dais on which the authorities had been sitting to swear in the recruits, but no one was hurt. There were two other bomb attempts, on the same day, but without injury to anyone. The fifth outrage occurred on the following day when several people were injured.

PARLIAMENTARY OUTBOOK IN RUSSIA.

The situation in Russia continues to be a very fluctuating one, inspiring hope one day and something akin to despair the next. Only a week ago the existence of the Duma appeared to be gravely threatened by the reactionary influences which are constantly at work against it. It remains of course uncertain whether the Duma will ultimately triumph over its malignant foes, but in any case a break in the clouds is welcome and the fact that the Duma by a very large majority has passed the Budget and referred it to a Committee is a most encouraging sign. The majority including the greater part of the Peasant deputies vetoed the Socialists' proposal to reject the Budget, thus dealing a severe blow to the reactionaries of the Right who were doing their best to bring about a conflict between the majority and the Government. In fact, this party relies upon the impracticable attitude adopted by the Revolutionaries of the Left as a means of forwarding their own desire to get rid of the Duma and ensure the return of autocracy pure and simple. They should not forget, however, that the Tsar himself only recently reaffirmed his determination to follow the path of reform by reminding one of the leaders of the Right that he himself was not an advocate of absolute Government (monarchist) but an Octobrist faithful to the constitutional principles laid down in the Imperial Manifesto of October 30, 1905. As regards the measures of reform to be regarded as most urgent, the Government and the Constitutional Democrats agree that priority should be given to the reform of local government and rural justice. This is all important and must precede any effective dealing with the agrarian question. Much will now depend upon the Government abstaining from needless interference with the work of the Committee on the Budget and upon the willingness of the Government to co-operate with the Constitutional Democrats and other moderate elements in the Duma. The state of things in the interior is still more or less disturbed and it is greatly to be desired that the Government should cease affording any official or semi-official countenance to the mischievous reactionary organisation calling itself the "Union of the Russian People" which is constantly sending telegrams from various points to the Premier urging the dismissal of the Duma. It is responsible for lawless outrages of every description. In the country at large, in the cities as in the rural districts popular passion runs very high. The revolutionary emissaries have made some progress in sowing the seeds of disaffection in the army, but in the latter there are still many bodies of troops strongly loyalist and reactionary. So also among the working men and peasants there is fierce antagonism ready to burst into desperate conflict. About a week ago the factories at Lodz began to re-engage men but the Socialists are opposing the resumption of labour, and ambush and murder men who are returning to work. Ten men were shot dead in the factory districts on the 5th and 6th. At Odessa the municipal elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Union of the Russian People. Out of 72 members of the Town Council many now belong to the Union. The previous Town Council was the only safeguard against pogroms and the only body capable of interceding with the authorities against the Black Hundred whereas now the whole City with its 500,000 inhabitants is in the power of the latter. The counter-revolutionary Camorra or local branch of the reactionary "Union of the Russian People" at Poltava, which lately caused the assassination of M. Herzenstein and the journalist M. Jollos, has now passed sentence of death upon the well known author Korolenko and three other Poltava reformers. They are allowed five days to leave the Russian dominions and there is no doubt that should the warning be disregarded they are doomed men. A Madame Dorofeieva whose husband was recently found guilty and shot for complicity in a revolutionary street robbery of custom house money, and who was herself arrested and confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, has committed suicide by twisting her hair round the bedstead in her cell, then throwing herself on the ground and strangling herself. She had only just before learned her husband's fate.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Letters received from Southern Russia give terrible accounts of the famine which is raging in those provinces, a famine worse even than the awful visitation of 1881. In the province of Samara alone where great efforts have been made to relieve the starving population, four hundred thousand people are slowly dying of hunger. Those who get relief can only have one meal in the 24 hours and even that they often share with their famished neighbours. Taking the Southern provinces of Russia together it is estimated that there must be no less than twenty millions of people in a starving condition. England has already contributed more than one hundred thousand pounds to the relief fund but more is urgently needed. In fact five hundred thousand pounds will be necessary to cope adequately with the appalling state of things.

UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The French troops continue in tranquil occupation of Ujda but beyond that affairs in Morocco cannot be regarded as in a satisfactory condition. The Sultan issued an edict upon the action taken by the French in which he describes their occupation of Ujda as contrary to all treaties and without justification. These expressions are regarded as very unsatisfactory and are interpreted by the population of Fez as decidedly anti-European. Hence unrest prevails among the Fez townspeople while the Europeans are taking precautions and confine themselves to their houses. Three months ago a force of Sherefian troops was sent out to capture Raisuli but they appear for the most part to have kept at a safe distance from that redoubtable outlaw whose whereabouts is very uncertain. He vows that he will eventually rebuild his house at Zinat with the bodies and bones of the soldiers and tribesmen who destroyed it. On the 10th inst. the Sherefian troops who have been for the last three months on Raisuli's track at an expenditure of £500 per day solemnly brought in as the result of their campaigning two negro women servants of Raisuli.

NATIVE REVOLT NEAR CASABLANCA.

The tribes owe very little if any allegiance to the Sultan whose feeble and corrupt rule they despise. The Chawia group are now in full revolt and are surrounding Casablanca, declaring their intention of pillaging the town and throwing the Europeans into the sea before the new police are organised. The Europeans have taken refuge within a walled area. The French cruiser Lalande is now on its way to Casablanca to afford protection. The French Minister demands the deposition of the Governor and the nomination of a competent official in his place.

The Sultan's finances are in a deplorable condition so much so that he is pawning his jewels to raise money. He is paying for 9,000 soldiers in the Tangier district but it is not believed that half that number are really there. In fact his Sherefian Majesty is largely and almost openly plundered by his Viziers and high officials. The end thereof is not difficult to foresee and the prospect is not a comfortable one. Morocco cannot be left alone even with a Franco-Spanish police under the incompetent and corrupt rule of the present Sultan and the Maghzen. Both, moreover, have always been strongly anti-European, and the flame of Mohammedan fanaticism may burst out at any moment. There is serious danger ahead and unfortunately Franco-German rivalry and distrust continue to be as pronounced as ever. The Powers strongly desire a frank understanding between them but it does not yet exist and still seems very far off, if, indeed, it may ever be looked for.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES IN FRANCE.

The "Confederation generale du Travail" or what may be more shortly described as the Labour Federation sent orders a few days ago to all the branches of the organisation for the cessation of work on the 11th instant; for a general strike in fact, to be headed by the bakers and all the Corporations engaged in providing the daily food supply of Paris. But the response to this summons has been only partial and up to the present the general public have not suffered much inconvenience. On the 11th instant only six hundred bakers carried out their threats and held a meeting at the Labour Exchange where they declared for a general and immediate strike. Every precaution has been taken by the Government; the whole of the garrison of Paris is available, being either kept in barracks ready for immediate action or distributed in detachments holding forty strategic points in the capital. The bakers have issued a manifesto asking the public to support the strike because the masters refuse to carry out the provisions of the weekly day of rest law. The masters declare, however, that it would be impossible for them to let the men off altogether on Sunday. The movement appears to have mis arried, possibly in consequence of being announced too long beforehand. The electricians took no one into their confidence prior to their recent strike which was sprung upon the public as a very disagreeable surprise. Developments may, of course occur and the Labour Federation may still cause serious trouble and conflict. In fact it is difficult to suppose that it will abandon the field after so many threats and pompous manifestos. It may *reculer pour mieux sauter* as the French proverb says. But however this strike business may end, there is no doubt that revolutionary and subversive influences are making a strong fight for predominance in France at the present moment. It is not easy to foresee the issue of the conflict between Republicans and Socialists that is daily becoming more pronounced, but it is quite certain that unless the Socialists can be checked, something like a revolution may ensue, attended by the excesses which never fail to occur whenever Socialism gets the upper hand. M. Clemenceau is between the devil and the deep sea. Notwithstanding his socialist and radical proclivities he can on occasions show himself to be a man of government, as for instance when he resisted the argument of M Jaure's that the excesses of the Courrieres strikers should be allowed to go on unchecked by any military repression—the soldiers in fact were not to shoot with ball cartridge—and when he refused to allow Paris to be kept in darkness at the good pleasure of the electricians on strike. But fresh and stronger pressure is always being brought to bear upon him by the Socialist element in the Cabinet and the Chamber. A very subversive spirit exists among the French Civil Servants who have for years past insisted on their right to form trades unions for the protection of their common interests, to appeal to the law against alleged violation of their rights by the administration, and also claim the right to strike and demand to be allowed to join the Labour Federation and to have their [illegible] the Labour Exchange. The postmen, naval pensioners, the school teachers, the prison warders and the Custom House officers have all joined this movement and may decide to strike at any moment should the Government resist their demands. The Government has drafted a bill giving satisfaction to several of their demands but refuses to allow them the right to strike or to belong to the Labour Exchange. The Labour Federation has sown the seeds of anarchy far and wide in France; it has socialised Labour, exercised intimidation over M. Clemenceau and his radical following, and encouraged the Servants of the State in the thinly veiled mutiny in which they are now engaged. There is a gleam of comfort in the fact that in a Congress held the other day at Lyons by the Independent Socialist group to which 18 Deputies belong, an outspoken majority was found to oppose violence and the principle of the general Strike as well as anti-militarism.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

A SOMEWHAT curious story appears in the *Liverpool Daily Post* concerning an episode which is said to have occurred during the recent trials of the "Dreadnought." A few hours after the battleship had left Gibraltar, bound for Trinidad, a boat was seen floating some distance ahead. As the Dreadnought drew nearer, the story runs, a man was seen standing in the boat, waving something over his head to attract attention. He proved to be a foreigner, and said that he was a sailor, that his vessel had been wrecked in a gale four days previously, and that he had escaped in the boat with a small loaf and a jar of water. He was, he said, the sole survivor. Those in authority on the battleship, however, became suspicious, for there had been no signs of a gale in that locality, and the man looked too robust to have fasted for practically four days, so the stranger was confined in a safe place on board with a view to testing his story later. The result is not reported, but the suspicion seems to be that the foreigner was a spy.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

JURISDICTION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Banquet at the National Liberal Club.

ALDERSHOT REVIEW ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Colonial Conference has adopted the resolution of Cape Colony in favour of the codification of the various rules and orders concerning the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The National Liberal Club gave a banquet to the Colonial Premiers at which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was present.

General Botha was the lion of the evening, and made a striking speech. Referring to the South African War, he said he did his duty as a soldier, and was ready to do the same to-day on behalf of the Empire.

Mr. Winston Churchill said the success of the Conference, especially with regard to Imperial Defence, ensured that the Empire would never crumble away.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

To-day's review at Aldershot in honour of the Colonial Premiers has been abandoned owing to rain.

UNSYMPATHETIC OFFICIALS.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Mr. Deakin has been interviewed by the Paris *Temps* and has declared that the Colonial Office Official bureaucrats are unsympathetic.

Australia, he added, blames Lord Elgin for not repressing them.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

The Fight of the Houses.

A CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Speaking at Halifax, Mr. Birrell said that the Bill to reform the House of Lords would be introduced soon. It would be more generally supported than was supposed.

The *Daily Telegraph* believes that the Government's plan in dealing with the House of Lords is to provide for a Conference of the Houses of Lords and Commons in the event of disagreement.

SIR H. PLUNKETT RESIGNS.

Government's Thanks for Past Services.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Sir H. Plunkett has written to Mr. Birrell that he desires, in view of the debate in the House of Commons, on April 24th, and in order to avoid future misunderstandings, to retire at the earliest opportunity.

He asks Mr. Birrell to fix a convenient date.

Mr. Birrell, in reply, conveyed the Government's thanks for Sir Horace Plunkett's services, and named the Whitsuntide recess as a suitable date.

NEW CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The First Class Armoured Cruiser *Defence* has been launched at Pembroke. Her speed is 23 knots.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN PARIS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

M. Pichon has given a luncheon in honour of Prince Fushimi in Paris. All the Ambassadors and Members of the Cabinet were present.

THE SUDAN.

Great Future Prophesied.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Sir F. Wingate, in an interview with a representative of the Paris *Temps*, said that, at present and for several years to come, it would be a mistake to invite Europe to invest in the Sudan, but that when the day comes we shall want all the capital we can get.

THE STRAITS LOAN.

Bonds at a Premium.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Underwriters took 44¼ per cent of the Straits Loan, and are well satisfied with this result. The Bonds are in good request at a quarter premium.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Chaplin has been adopted as Conservative Candidate for Wimbledon, Mr. Hambro having retired.

ANTI-ASIATIC LEGISLATION.

New Bill in British Columbia.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Governor of British Columbia has reserved the Royal Assent to a Bill excluding Hindus and Japanese.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been promoted Captain and has been transferred to the 2nd Dragoons.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Amin-es-Sultan has arrived at Teheran and had an audience with the Shah immediately on arrival.

RIOTS AT ST. LUCIA.

SUGAR ESTATES BURNED.

Serious Situation.

VOLUNTEERS ASSIST IN REPRESSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Serious riots have occurred among the coal porters of St. Lucia.

It is reported that the sugar estates have been burned.

The Riot Act was read, and the police fired, killing four and wounding nineteen of the rioters.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The report of serious riots having occurred at St. Lucia is officially confirmed.

The Governor of the Windward Islands has arrived at St. Lucia, and telegraphed last evening that he hoped the back of the trouble was broken.

A Dutch warship is in the harbour and the British Admiralty is sending the "Indefatigable."

Reuter's correspondent at Barbados, telegraphing under to-day's date, states that the Governor made an urgent appeal for assistance and eighty volunteers, with a Maxim gun and twenty police, were sent.

INDIAN GOLD RESERVE.

Limitation Undecided.

RUPEE HOLDING TO BE RESTRICTED.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Replying to Sir E. Sassoon, who asked a detailed question concerning the Gold Currency Reserve, Mr Morley stated that it was not intended to increase the amount held in rupees. Neither was it intended to increase indefinitely the invested portion, but it was not desirable that the further accumulation should be stopped at present.

Nothing was yet decided regarding the limitation of it.

THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

President's Opening Speech.

COMPLIMENT TO ENGLISHMEN.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In his speech at the opening of the Jamestown Exhibition, President Roosevelt extended a special greeting to Englishmen whose stock, he said, had chiefly moulded the national character of the United States.

He warmly welcomed the Asiatic Representatives, especially those of the mighty Island Empire of Japan, which in learning from the West had shown she had so much to teach the West in return.

In conclusion the President made an eloquent review of the country's origin and past history.

He warned his countrymen, amid their abounding prosperity, against the folly of self-indulgence, emphasizing that wealth must not be used against the public interest.

BRITISH COTTON EXHIBITION.

The Value of the African Fields.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, opened an Exhibition of British Cotton including samples from the West Indies, Northern and Southern Nigeria, East Africa, West Africa, Uganda, Cyprus and India.

He congratulated the British Cotton-growing Association upon their efforts, which showed that the West Indies and Africa could grow as good cotton as any other country.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

Arresting Dismissals.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Government has re-arranged the house work at Woolwich, thereby averting numerous discharges anyhow for the time being.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON LOAN.

Successful Issue.

LONDON, April 27.

The Canton-Kowloon Loan has been a great success. The lists were closed yesterday.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Peasants' Grievances.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The peasant Deputies belonging to the Right have been received by the Tsar and have presented an address dwelling on the peasants' poverty and their deplorable economic position and hoping that word of the Emperor will suffice to better the situation, assuring him that the peasants are prepared to sacrifice their lives for autocracy.

ANOTHER SUEZ CANAL.

Reported all-British Concession.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

According to the Paris Edition of the *New York Herald* a project for the construction of a second Suez Canal, with solely British capital and control is taking definite shape.

It is said that the Porte will shortly grant a concession.

Berlin is alarmed, and contends that the importance of the Baghdad Railway will be destroyed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Viscount Hood is dead.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Cost of Undenominational Teaching.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Many influential Clergymen and Laymen in London have written to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman threatening to withhold the rate representing the cost of undenominational teaching provided in schools, if the Bill mentioned on the 26th February passes. This was the Bill introduced by Mr. McKenna providing that Denominational School Managers should refund to the local authority a fifteenth part of the teachers' salaries, representing the cost of denominational instruction.

KING EDWARD.

Visits Rome.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

King Edward leaves Naples on Tuesday *en route* for Rome.

PRINCE CHULALONGKORN.

LONDON APRIL 28.

Prince Chulalongkorn has arrived at Genoa and proceeds to San Remo to-morrow.

PLAGUE IN PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

The Peshawar Correspondent telegraphs to the *Pioneer* that several meetings of the residents of the City have been held during this month to discuss the question of preventive measures against plague. Although a few of the leading citizens have tried to persuade their compatriots to adopt recognised measures little, if any, result has followed. The general attitude appears to be one of lethargy and active dislike of interference of any description. The usual wild rumours are current among the poorer classes, and even disinfection is regarded with suspicion and dread. On the other hand many well-educated and intelligent men deny that there is any plague in the City at all, and attribute the deaths, which are taking place, to typhus fever or small-pox. Shops in the Kissa Khana bazaar in which the first outbreak of plague took place have, however, been evacuated. There seems to be ground for believing that four or five deaths are occurring daily in the City from plague, and that cases are now indigenous. One reason to be found in the recent increase in the numbers of deaths, which are returned as from fever, is that at this time of year fever is not prevalent.

Captain Hepper, I. M. S., has been placed on plague duty in the Municipality.

One or two suspicious deaths have also taken place in Sudder Bazar in the Cantonments of persons who are believed to have been brought in from plague infected localities. But no actual case of plague has been reported to the authorities.

It is said that dying rats are falling from roofs of houses in the Bazaar. A small Camp has been erected near the Polo Ground for persons desirous of moving from their houses; but so far no one has availed himself of it.

SUGAR BOUNTY CONVENTION.

Representation to Home Government for Continuance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

The West India Committee in London lately addressed the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the continuance of the Sugar Bounty Convention and with that idea, the Committee explained the object of the Agreement, namely to secure the abolition of foreign Sugar Bounties and cartels which were running the sugarcane industry in countries whose sugar refineries were not receiving artificial assistance. This agreement, to which all the principal sugar producing powers are parties, came into force on the 1st of September 1903, and after five years, *i.e.*, from the 1st of September 1908, it remains in force year by year unless one of the high contracting parties notifies its intention to withdraw.

It is stated that as a result of the Convention an equality of opportunity with foreigners in British markets has been restored to the West Indian produces and considerable developments are, as a result, taking place in West Indian sugar industry. It is believed that the intention of the present British Government is to cease being a party to the Agreement on the 1st of September 1908, and the Secretary of the West India Committee, accordingly, asked if the Karachi Chamber were disposed to address the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging the continuance of the Brussels Convention on the Home Government. The Karachi Chamber, thereupon, inquired wheather the Punjab Chamber of Commerce was prepared to join in a representation to the Government of India on the subject. The Punjab Chamber have passed the following resolution in the matter:—

The Secretary of the Karachi Chamber is to be informed that this Chamber is prepared to support a representation to the Government of India urging the continuance of the measure by the Home Government."

INDIAN FORREST SERVICE.

New Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

It is notified that during the current Summer, the Secretary of State will make not less than eighteen appointments of Probationers for the Indian Forest Service provided suitable candidates are available. In making these appointments, he will act by the advice of a Selection Committee.

Applications are to reach the India Office by the 1st of July. Candidates are to be between eighteen and twenty-two years of age, and are to spend about three years upon probation partly at Oxford, and partly upon the Continent, during which period they will defray their own expenses.

Seniority in the Department will depend upon examinations passed during probation, but there is no competitive entrance examination.

Pay commences at Rs. 380 monthly.

THE RANCHI COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

The Government of India, it is understood, will recommend a modified Ranchi College Scheme to the Secretary of State for India, for sanction.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY, APRIL 27.

Bhamo route to China is interrupted between Youngchang and Tali (16-4-07.)

Turkish route is interrupted beyond Bassora (24-0-7.)

Cable Cayenne-Penheiros interrupted (27-7-05.)

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe interrupted (12-4-07.)

Owing to the interruption of the Cadiz Teneriffe telegrams to Brazil, Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay are forwarded via cable Brest Dakor and thence via Naronha without alteration in rates (14-4-07.)

The Anglo-American Co. notify that the service of gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended (27-7-06.)

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS ON THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

Particulars of Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

The *Pioneer* says that the construction of the Loi-Shilman Railway has been steadily pushed on during the past cold weather and that very satisfactory progress has been made in this difficult and costly undertaking. The permanent way, from the point where the new line leaves the Peshawar-Jamrud line near Kacha Garpi and runs over barren plain to Warsak, has been completed and this portion of line could be finished at any time. A month or two would probably now suffice to lay down the rails and bring the line as far as Warsak into working order. The first two sections of line beyond Warsak are also well advanced, and it is anticipated that if the present rate of progress is maintained, above four or five miles of this portion of the line will be ready by the end of the hot weather. One of the difficulties experienced has been in providing a sufficiently large supply of bricks for construction of numerous bridges and viaducts which cross many nullahs running down to the Kabul river. Bricks are now being made locally at Kafur Dheri for the railway, and further supplies are obtained through from Peshawar. On account of building operations now in progress there the number avrilable is, however, not very large. In the most advanced section of the railway, progress will for some time necessarily be slow, as here banks slope down precipitously to the river, and the labour in tunnelling through living rock and in cutting away the face of sloping mountains is very great. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining as much unskilled labour as is required. The tribes in the immediate vicinity have willingly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the Railway of getting regular employment in their own district at comparatively liberal rates of pay, and there are probably but few of the frontier tribes who have not some representatives in busy gangs which are to be found hard at work all along the line. The men look particularly fit and well, but on the river and particularly in the advanced portion where the river narrows to a gorge and mountains on either side are high, the heat is already beginning to make itself felt. In two months' time it will become almost unbearable.

The allotment placed at the disposal of the administrative engineer for the current year amount only to six lakhs. At the present rate of construction this sum will soon be expended. Unless a further grant is made operations will have to be very materially reduced or even entirely suspended.

Since the outrages which occurred towards end of last January when Captain Lubbock and Mr. Sleigh were fired upon when returning down the river from construction works to their head-quarters at Rassah, no further trouble of any kind has taken place with tribesmen of the locality. All attempts to trace the miscreant who fired the shots have, however, proved unsuccessful and he still remains unpunished.

THE UPPER BARI DOAB CANAL.

Enhancement of Occupiers' Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

The following is an important Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab which is about to be issued from the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch:—

From certain representations which he has received, the Lieutenant Governor is aware that some dissatisfaction has been aroused by the enhancement of occupiers' rates upon the Upper Bari Doab Canal which has been announced by the Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch Notification, dated the 25th of October 1906, to take effect from the approaching Kharif. Unfortunately, untimely rain has injured what promised to be a bumper Rati crop, while plague has committed unprecedented ravages in the district which are irrigated by the Canal in question, and it is feared that labour will in some cases be wanting for harvest. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in deciding that the present is not an opportune moment for introducing substantial announcement of demands upon cultivators, and he is, therefore, pleased to postpone the operation of the notification cited above, for one year, *i.e.*, until Kharif of 1908. He is better able to adopt this course because he gladly recoguizes that villagers of the districts effected have refrained from any public agitation of a character which would make it difficult to grant concessions to those concerned. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor will have enhanced rates again examined with reference to representations which have been submitted to him, but he can make no promises whatever as to the result of that examination.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

The Hon'ble Justice Dillon takes his Seat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dillon took his seat as Officiating Judge of the Allahabad High Court, for the third time, on the forenoon of Saturday the 27th instant. There was a large body of barristers, Advocates and Vakils practising in Court present on the occasion. Mr. Ryves, the Government Advocate, welcomed Mr. Dillon on behalf of the Bar, Pandit Sunder Lal associating the Vakils' Association with Mr. Ryves remarks. Mr. Dillon briefly thanked his friends and colleagues for their congratulations.

FEMALE GUARDS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Suggestion by the Railway Passengers Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

With reference to the recent conviction of a Eurasian Permanent Way Sub-Inspector of attempted outrage on an Indian woman in a train on the E. B. S. Railway, the Railway Passengers Association has written to the Manager of the Railway suggesting that female guards be put in charge of carriage for females on night trains.

THE NAIROBI INCIDENT.

European Colonists' Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

A special cablegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, 27th April, intimates that the *Standard's* Nairobi correspondent says that Colonists have passed a resolution to the effect that the Local Administration have turned the flogging incident into unscrupulous political persecution. Lord Elgin's statement that a hundred armed Europeans had gathered is unwitting but a gross libel. The Colonists request that a board of inquiry be appointed from home to investigate their grievances.

TERRIFIC STORM IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 27.

A terrific storm swept over Cawnpore last evening giving good rain which has cooled the atmosphere considerably.

(See other telegrams on page 7.)

BOMBAY'S ELECTRIC TRAMS.

A Trial Spin.

COLABA CAUSEWAY TO THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

At midnight on Saturday an Electrically Propelled Tramcar was seen for the first time in the streets of Bombay. It was your Commissioner's privilege to be one of the first passengers. It was a single class car, supplied by the Brush Electric Engineering Company of Loughborough. The carriage is equipped with two thirty-horse power motors and is mounted on maximum traction trucks.

The huge car, newly painted green, lined out with red and white, was hauled from the sheds at Colaba Causeway to the weird cry of the coolies, their "halla malli, halla malli," mingling with the cheers of a vast onlooking crowd. As soon as the carriage was on its right set of metals the trolley pole was worked out in search of the overhead wire, and, as the wheel gripped the seven electric lights of the bulk-head type, of sixteen candle-power each, with which the car is supplied, illuminated the thoroughfare with a sudden burst of scintillating refulgence that brought another round of applause from the spectators. Mr. G. W. Adamson, the car-shed superintendent, took his stand at the controller and after a preliminary trial of mechanical brakes, the armature and commutator, the rheostats or resistances, the auto-circuit breaker and lightning arrester, with other appliances too numerous to mention, the great carriage moved away slowly on its trial spin to the Victoria Terminus.

It is now nearly twenty years ago since the writer sat in the first experimental Electric car, during the initial run from Shoreham to West Brighton, when Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry and Sir H. Malet, the Agents-General of Australia and Tasmania, accepted the invitation of Lord Bury to inspect what was then an entirely new method of mechanical propulsion. From that time to this, rapid strides have been made in the efficiency of the automatic electric car, as well as in the knowledge possessed by man concerning the invisible and mysterious agency that whirls the car along.

Saturday's trial, up and down the Hornby Road, was as different as chalk is different from cheese, from the original experiment of Lord Bury, and the result was satisfactory in every detail. The car moved slowly and awkwardly past the Apollo Hotel, and it jibbed at the points where a second line of metals branches off towards the docks; but some readjustment of parts set the machinery in perfect working order, and the carriage went eventually smoothly and well, at a good pace, to the railway station where another big crowd greeted its approach with cheers. Mr. Adamson experimented *en route* with the sand gear, brakes and other fittings, and they responded readily to desires. It was five minutes to twelve o'clock, by the big clock, as the car drew up in front of the terminus. There was some slight hesitation before the vehicle commenced its return journey, and on several occasions the trolley-wheel lost its hold of the wire; but when the car reached the King's statue it was exactly five past twelve, the homeward journey having been negotiated in five minutes, allowances being made for delays. A second trial spin was even more successful, and cars did the journey repeatedly, yesterday, without a hitch from start to finish.

For several weeks past, the motor inspectors, the drivers and the guards, have been put through a course of instruction by Mr. E. T. Ansell, the Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Adamson and other officers of the Tramway Company, in order to perfect them in the task they will soon be called upon to perform as servants of the Bombay public. The men are mostly Eurasians, and they have shown a praiseworthy acumen in the rapidity with which they have mastered their lessons. The conductor's waiting-room at the Colaba offices of the Company has been converted into a class-room, and here the inspectors have received instruction daily, by the aid of diagrams on the black-board, in the multifarious subjects of car parts, trucks or bogies, brakes, gongs and other technical details.

During their lessons on "bogies," they have learnt all that is to be learnt about side frames, wheels, axles, axle-boxes and radial bars. As regards mechanical, or hand brakes, they have become proficient upon the question of beams, shoes, block levers, chains, pull rods, spindles, ratchet handles, pawls and spindle brackets. Their instruction as to the sand gear of the electric car has included the subject of hoppers, valve rods, release springs, pipes and pedals, and the motor experts have informed them upon intricate matters concerning four-field coils, brush yokes, carbon brushes, suspension axle-bearings, car bundles, kicking coils, main fuse blocks, and the like, and even those minor subjects, —dash-boards, stanchions, window guards and canopies—have not been omitted. They have been taught how to remedy defects at a moment's notice, and the conductors have been instructed in the gentle art of adjusting trolleys and lighting switches as well as in the still gentler art of studying the general comfort of their "fares."

In the meantime the drivers have been trained at the Wari Bunder Power House. Here an experimental circle of rails and electric wires has been established, of about one thousand yards in circuit, and a trial car has been sent upon its roundabout journey, many times during the day, for their instruction. They have been taught by this means the work of the controller, how to manage the car, the brakes, the trolley standard, the trolley pole and the trolley wheel. Everything possible has been done, in short, in order to secure the safety and comfort of the passengers, coupled with the quick, easy, regular running of the cars. The vehicles are equipped with two brakes, the ratchet hand brake and the rheostatic brake, and they each have in front the Hudson-Bowring patent life guard. This appliance works automatically when touched by any obstacle in the path of the car, and Mr. Adamson remembers having seen a man and a bicycle picked up comfortably by the "cow catcher" which drops to the ground when the mechanism is set in motion, neither the rider or the machine suffering by the experience. The cars having a first and a second class compartment are painted red, lined out with blue and white, to distinguish them from the green, one-class carriages, and there are, in all the cars, ample arrangements for ventilation. The double cars will seat 16 first class and 32 second class passengers, the seats being of polished teak, of the "swing back" variety. A certain number of the cars will be put into commission within a week or two, for conveying passengers between Colaba and the Victoria Terminus, the horse cars still being used on the other tracks until the lines are completed.

DAMAGING FIRES AT KIRSADO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD APRIL 28.

A correspondent to the *Pioneer* writing on Wednesday states that the buildings at Khirsado on the French Valley branch of the Satpura railway (B.N.Ry.,) were totally destroyed by fire which was supposed to have originated in a cookhouse. The telegraph instruments were ruined by the fire, as well as office records. Luckily the conflagration started in the day time and no lives were lost. Few weeks ago the Station Master's house was burnt down.

The Installation of the Nawab of Sachin is to be held on the afternoon of Saturday, the 4th May, at Sachin. Mr. J. Scotson, I. C. S., Acting Political Agent, will preside at the Installation Durbar and invest the Nawab with full powers of a Ruling Chief and present him with a 'Karita and Kalat' on behalf of the Government. The Ceremonies are to be of a very quite nature owing to the Nawab's recent illness from which he has not yet recovered. His Highness and the Begum Saheba arrive from Damas on the morning of the 2nd proximo. The Political Agent arrives on the 3rd proximo. Preparations are going on rapidly for the auspicious occasion. Sheth Usman Jamal, the Bombay agent is supervising the entertainments. A large number of guests are expected from Bombay, Surat, Broach, Kathiawar and Central India. A Special will be run conveying 500 guests from Surat to Sachin on the day of the Installation Durbar. There is to be an "Evening Party" for which 1,000 invitations have been issued and a "Banquet" on the night of the 5th.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, APRIL 14.

Since my last letter three waves of excitement have passed over Egypt. Each has been larger than the preceding. First, the Royal Visit occupied the time and attention of Society. Social functions, receptions, sports, and such-like amusements gave the Duke and Duchess plenty to pass their time pleasantly. After the wheels of the Royal chariots had gone, and we were settling down to the more quiet routine of the fag-end of Season, came the untimely manifesto of the Khedive in the publication of M. le Pnaux's interview in "Le Temps." This was recognised by everyone as of International and European importance, and a most critical and breathless excitement followed. We had scarcely recovered from this when an electric shock was administered to us by the wholly unexpected and overwhelming resignation of Lord Cromer on the plea of ill-health. His Lordship had been suddenly prostrated by a nervous break down and Sir Stephen Mackenzie, in consultation with other doctors, insisted that the time to lay down the rod of service had arrived, and his Lordship was ordered Home. No one, not even his Lordship himself anticipated so sudden a retirement. It had been supposed that, in the event of such a thing as the withdrawal of Lord Cromer, his old colleague and admirer, Lord Milner, would be asked to step into the breach. But for various reasons either due to political causes or to the fact that Lord Milner has been absent from Egypt for so long and was a little out of touch with modern Egypt, he was not called to undertake this most important piece of administrative work. However, another eminently suitable colleague who, in addition to being a non-party man, was also a pupil of Lord Cromer's, was wisely chosen, and Sir Eldon Gorst is to be his Brittanic Majesty's representative in Egypt.

Sir Eldon Gorst is expected to arrive on the 21st instant, and Lord Cromer will proceed Home as soon after as possible.

LORD CROMER.

You will have many among you in the "shikey," who know a great deal on Cromer's work. What they did not know you will, ere my letter reach you have told them. Yet, at the risk of repetition I must send a sketch of the man and say something of his antecedents. Of course the biography of such a leader of men will some day be an instructively fascinating study, but it cannot be written in the present. We must recede into the future before a true perspective can be gained and the picture clearly focussed. The greater part of a diplomatist's work lies beneath the surface and cannot be exhumed until the matter of negotiations has become ancient history. It is impossible to give even a review of Lord Cromer's career in Egypt, for that would mean writing the history of Egypt itself since 1883. I must pass on to that most interesting and pathetic relationship between him and the great soldier-saint Gordon:

One of the most interesting chapters of Lord Cromer's life when it comes to be written, will be that dealing with his relations with Gordon. It is evident that he changed his mind about the employment of Gordon and Zubeyr and an expedition from Suakin to Berber. How far these changes were due to the vacillations of Downing Street we cannot now tell. Lord Cromer is the last man in the world to vindicate himself at the expense of his Government, and this century will be far on its way before we learn the whole truth. We believe that if Lord Cromer had then possessed the commanding influence which he now exerts, and had firmly pressed a vigorous policy upon Lord Granville, he would have compelled the feeblest of modern Administrations to walk in his path. But one must not forget that he was hardly settled in the saddle when the trouble began, and that his prestige was then not to be compared with his present reputation. On the whole, we must accept the warm testimony of Sir Henry Gordon to the earnest sympathy and unflagging support accorded to his heroic brother by the English Consul-General.

In order that some idea of Cromer's personality may be conveyed the reader can do nothing better than go to the late Mr. Traill's memoirs. Mr. Traill was a most intimate friend and companion of the great man and had exceptional opportunities for observing his personal and human characteristics and now in conclusion may I refer you to the testimony of one who knows the meaning of crisis, misunderstanding, and self-dependence, in a way few modern Englishmen can possibly know it.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS.

I cannot leave this subject without giving an example, in connexion with it, of the scurrilous character of the native press and the organ of Kamel Pasha. This will form a sufficiently characteristic contrast to the whole appreciative unanimity of the press of Europe.

The European local Press of every nationality is also unanimous in its appreciation of Lord Cromer's work and in its regret at his resignation. The policy of that part of the Nationalist Press, which is led by Mustapha Pasha Kamel, is to pretend that Lord Cromer's resignation is virtually a dismissal! The "The Egyptain Standard" and its Arabic and French confreres endeavour to show that the English Government has been obliged to dispense with Lord Cromer's services as a consequence of Denishwai!

Quoting from "The Egyptian Standard" of April 12th the seditious inculcations of Kamel Pasha will be sufficiently obvious:—

"Lord Cromer's departure from Egypt is an event that was expected by everyone ever since the horrible and inexcusable Denshiwai incident. Lord Cromer's policy wounded the Egyptians deeply and the British Government could no longer remain in its equivocal situation. A people cannot be governed by being tortured and by the daily infliction of humiliations. We have repeated more than once that our fight was against Lord Cromer's policy and not against his personality. We trust that the English Government will recognize the necessity of changing the system with the man. We have now got satisfaction in a formal transformation. The transformation must be rendered fundamental. We want to be treated as men, not as men, not as slaves, as a nation, not as a herd.

There is in Egypt a national consciousness, the strength and importance of which must not and cannot be underrated."

"The reason always given for the resignation of great men is a reason of health. But all those who know the affairs of Egypt ought to know with us that Lord Cromer was exceedingly anxious to remain in Egypt.

"His departure, we repeat, is the logical consequence of his policy which had in Denishwai its manifestation and its conclusion."

The Native papers take up the same parable:—

"Al Moayad," which published a special edition yesterday, says:—The work of Lord Cromer in Egypt is bound up with all that had happened during the 24 years he has passed in this country as Diplomatic Agent and the director of Egyptian policy. To say that all he has performed has been either satisfactory or all unsatisfactory would be hypocritical and untrue. General speaking Lord Cromer must be placed among the great statesmen who have retired, for he leaves behind him a history which will for long be a memorial to him. In so far as financial reform is concerned Lord Cromer has rendered the greatest service to Egypt and it is to his able administration and valuable advice that this country owes its exemption from the intolerable financial difficulties which it had formerly to endure. We can say that Lord Cromer is one of the most distinguished financiers of the world, and the financial policy which he has adopted is one calculated to ensure the advancement of the Nile Valley.....He has advanced Egypt materially and had his knowledge of administration in judicial matters been as great as his experience in finance—which he inherited from the Barings, the famous English financiers—our country would have been and would be far happier than it is to-day. The reason why Lord Cromer has not advanced this country morally to the some extent as he has advanced it materially are, in the main, three. Firstly, his love of absolutism and of boasting, so that he has made the British officials and the Ministers of the Government as tools in his hands; secondly, his entire ignorance of the language of the country, which has caused him to rely in all matters upon certain individuals who have monopolised his confidence; and thirdly, the most important of all, his attempt to guide Egypt towards conversion into a British colony.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

With the rise of this great excitement every other star has set. The Khedive and his seditions, like passing night-mares, have been banished from the conversations and thoughts of ordinary people. The last dances at Ghezireh Palace and the Savoy have closed the season. The great strike among the colliers at Port Said has ceased and an amicable settlement arranged. We wait in tense expectancy for the new man of the hour trusting that he will prove as wise, strong, and considerate as the great man, who is now making his exit from the stage of Modern Egyptian life. And in that hope, and with that trust, we shall welcome Sir Eldon Gorst. The last scene has been dramatically wonderful, and the falling curtain leaves us eager for the future.

PHAROS.

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

IV.

Reports about this time reached Calcutta of ill-feeling and disaffection evinced at the important stations of Meerut and Lucknow. The occurrence of constant incendiarisms in the neighbourhood of the Bepoy Lines cast suspicion upon them, and served to show not only that they were dissatisfied, but were seeking opportunities to evince their feelings. At length, on the 30th of March, to the great satisfaction of every one in Calcutta, the *Bentinck* returned from Rangoon with H. M's 84th Regiment, which was immediately conveyed to Chinsurah, a station eight miles distant from Barrackpore; and orders were immediately transmitted to the Officer Commanding the 19th Regiment to march his regiment to Barrackpore.

Greater excitement than ever prevailed at that station in consequence of the arrival of the 84th. The Native Troops, feeling themselves guilty of conspiring against the State, imagined that this move was directed against them. In the 34th, especially, the mutineers' whispers became louder and louder! They openly expressed their sympathy with the 19th, and scarcely concealed their intention to stand by the men of that Regiment in the event of their offering any resistance. Happily for us, these feelings found a vent before the 19th reached Barrackpore.

On the 19th of March it was reported to Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th, that several of the men of his regiment were in a very excited state, [illegible] of them especially, Mungal Pandy by [illegible] traversing the lines, armed with a [illegible] calling upon his comrades to rise, [illegible] that he would himself shoot the first [illegible] came across. On receipt of this intelligence [illegible] Baugh put on his uniform, mounted his [illegible] and a pair of loaded pistols in his holsters, [illegible] the parade-ground. It must here be [illegible] immediately in front of the Quarter-Guard of [illegible] Regiment the station-gun was posted, [illegible] morning and midday salutes were fired, [illegible] on hearing of Lieutenant Baugh's approach, [illegible] himself behind this gun, and as that officer [illegible] he took a deliberate aim and fired.

The ball wounded the horse in the flank and [illegible] him with his rider to the ground. Lieutenant [illegible] however, quickly disengaged himself; and [illegible] up one of his pistols, advanced on Mungal Pandy, who, finding himself unable to load his musket a second time, had taken up a sword which he had with him. Lieutenant Baugh fired and missed. Before he could draw his sword the sepoy was on him, who, with one blow, brought him to the ground, and but for timely assistance would have then and there killed him. All this took place, it must be recollected, in front of the Quarter-Guard of the 34th, and not thirty yards distant from the guard of a Jemadar and twenty sepoys there located, who not only made no effort to assist their officer, but showed evident sympathy with Mungal Pandy. The Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, who was a short distance behind Lieutenant Baugh at the time, called out to them to assist him; but their Jemadar forbad them to stir. At this juncture, just as Lieutenant Baugh had been struck down wounded, the Sergeant-Major came up breathless and attempted to seize Mungal Pandy; but he, too, was wounded and struck down. Upon this, the Jemadar advanced with the men of his guard; but these, instead of assisting their European officers, commenced striking their heads with the butt-ends of their muskets. To this treacherous conduct there was one exception: the Mahomedan Orderly who had followed Lieutenant Baugh from his house arrived on the scene of action in sufficient time to seize Mungal Pandy just as he had succeeded in re-loading his musket. He was quickly followed by General Hearsey and other officers, who had been roused by the firing; and by their joint aid the officers were rescued from their perilous situation. Mungal Pandy, on being seized, made an abortive effort to shoot himself. He was then taken off the ground and lodged in the Quarter-Guard of the 70th Regiment.

Affairs wore a very serious aspect when General Hearsey reached the ground. The men of the regiment had turned out in undress in front of their lines, and had shown by their gestures and other signs that their sympathies were all with Mungal Pandy. They had even jeered at Lieutenant Baugh as he passed them wounded and reproached them for not assisting him. General Hearsey, who was a friend and pupil of Sir Charles Napier, comprehended all in an instant. He felt that to give way now would be to incite a mutiny. Drawing a pistol from his belt, he rode up to the men of the Guard and ordered them back to their posts, declaring that he would with his own hand shoot the first man who showed any symptoms of disaffection. This conduct had the desired effect: the men were for the moment overawed, and the dark cloud which appeared to be on the very point of bursting passed quietly away.

In order the more effectually to convince the sepoys that loyalty would always meet with a fitting reward from the British Government, General Hearsey then and there promoted Sheikh Pultoo, the Mahomedan Orderly who had rescued Lieutenant Baugh and the Sergeant-Major, to the rank of Havildar. This had a most salutary effect; and yet, it will scarcely be believed, that for this act a severe wigging was administered to that gallant officer by the secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Colonel Birch, whose quibbling mind and red-tape instincts, it was said, could see no necessity for so grave a departure from rule!

But although the station had resumed its outward appearance of calm, within the Lines all was disaffection. The Jemadar and sepoys of the Quarter-Guard, what strange to say, had not then been, and were not for two or three days afterwards, placed under arrest, reproached their comrades for not taking advantage of so fine an opportunity of rising against and massacring the "Feringhees." The recriminations, however, were short; and the 34th, in conjunction with the 2nd Grenadiers, proceeded to mature a fresh plan, the nature of which will shortly be detailed.

On the 30th of March, the 19th Native Infantry arrived at Barasat, about eight miles distant from Barrackpore. It had by this time transpired that they were to march into the latter station for the purpose of being disbanded. Still the behaviour of the men was respectful; and, in order to avert their fancied doom, they had sent in a petition to the Governor-General, offering, in case they were pardoned, to proceed at once to China or to serve anywhere on land or sea. In short, they showed a repentant spirit, and were never less inclined to join in a conspiracy against the State. On arriving on the morning of the 30th March at Barrasat, they found a deputation from the 34th awaiting their arrival. It has since transpired that these men made them a proposal—the result of their deliberations of the previous night—which it was well for us that they did not accept. On that very morning, Her Majesty's 84th from Chinsurah, a wing of the 53rd Foot from Dum Dum, a couple of European Batteries from the same place, and the Governor

ness, and self-congratulation on the part of the Government officials! But although the Government was satisfied, the public was ill at ease. Symptoms were showing themselves throughout India which the oldest Indian Officers had never witnessed before. It was evident to them that some great movement was in progress, although they were not in a position either to fathom its causes or to avert its consequences. The bare hint of such an idea to Colonel Birch was sufficient to expose one to an outpouring of ridicule. That official's pluck at this epoch could not be questioned.

In the meantime, in April, the Sepoy Mungal Pandy had been brought to trial and condemned to death. He made no confession, but stoically accepted his fate in the presence of all the troops at the station. The Jemadar who commanded the Guard of the 34th on the 29th of March, and who had prevented that Guard from assisting Lieutenant Baugh, had also been tried and condemned to death. The sentence, however, owing to some red-tape informalities originating with Colonel Birch, was deferred—most prejudicially to the public interest—to the 21st of April. On that day, the Jemadar was brought to execution and was hanged. Immediately before his death he harangued those around him, confessing the justice of his sentence and warning others against following his example.

With this execution the Government appeared to rest satisfied. The atrocious conduct of the men composing the Guard on the 29th of March—evinced by their not only conniving at the attack upon their officer, but by themselves assaulting him and the Sergeant-Major as they lay wounded on the ground—was quite overlooked. The Government appeared "satisfied of the loyalty of the 34th Regiment." Indeed, so convinced did they seem to be of the loyalty of every Regiment in the Bengal Army that at the end of the month of April they determined to send the 84th Foot back to Rangoon, and actually engaged transports for that purpose!

The Government came to this conclusion when in possession of reports from the Commanding Officers of the different stations in India which would have convinced any unprejudiced man that the whole army was ripe for revolt. At Agra, the incendiarisms had been frequent, and the sepoys had refused their aid to subdue the flames. At Sealkote, letters had been discovered from the Barrackpore sepoys inciting their brethren at that distant station to revolt. At Umballa, the discontent had been so marked that the Commander-in-Chief himself had been compelled to assure the sepoys that their apprehensions regarding their caste were groundless. At Lucknow, the sepoys of the 48th, incensed at their Doctor for tasting a bottle of medicine previously to making it over to the sick man, and construing that act into an attempt against their caste (although the system had been prevalent for a hundred years), had taken their revenge by burning down his bungalow. At Benares, too, a very strong feeling of disaffection had been evinced. In fact, there was scarcely a regiment in the Bengal Army which had not shewn itself ripe for revolt. Still the Government professed themselves confident, and actually issued orders to the 84th to re-embark for Rangoon.

The truth is that they were in a panic, and, like weak men in that situation, they attempted to hide it from their friends by the assumption of a bullying manner, whilst they effectually showed it to their enemies by vain attempts at conciliation. Hence the wretchedly weak measure of sparing the Guard of the 34th who had beaten their officers; they actually feared to incense them and believed that they were acting the part of statesmen by saving them from condign punishment. Little did they know the native character—that very act, miscalled an act of mercy, tended more than anything else to convince the conspirators that the Government was afraid to strike, and encouraged them still further to develope their plans. It has since transpired that soon after the attack upon Lieutenant Baugh had been reported to the Government, it had been determined to disband the 34th, and that an order was at the time drafted in which this resolution was announced. For upwards of three weeks that order was kept back. In whose possession it remained, it is impossible to state; but the fact is certain that for upwards of a month the men of the 34th, including those who had assaulted Lieutenant Baugh, were allowed to believe themselves trusted by the Government.

POLITICAL DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to some comments under the above heading in your issue of March 21 on a paper read by me to the East India Association on February 22. Your contributor "Dion" takes exception to my suggestion that Indian candidates for the public service should be trained in India, although he is in favour of simultaneous examinations. If "Dion" will do me the favour to read the full report of my paper (and especially that of the discussion that followed it) in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, he will, I am pretty sure, agree that his ideas are not very different from mine. There is no immediate prospect that simultaneous examinations will be conceded. In the case of young Englishmen, we are told, there is so copious a supply of suitable candidates that a literary examination is a suitable test, since it mechanically sorts out the most intelligent or industrious cut of a large mass of young men, all of whom (or nearly all of whom) are otherwise fitted to become public servants. In the case of young Indians, we are told, something more than mere literary proficiency is required. That view of the matter may or may not be just. It is, at all events, the opinion held by our responsible rulers.

On the other hand there is a strong feeling in India that the difficulty and expense of preparing for an examination in England is too great a handicap on young Indians who are desirous of entering the Civil Service of their country. It is only natural that Indians should feel this. They probably know of many lads whose parents cannot afford to send them to England, but who are nevertheless as honest, as capable and as well educated as the young men who cross the seas in order to get admission to His Majesty's service. I suggested a compromise. Let us have a college, I said, in India, similar to the E'cole Libre des Sciences Politiques in France, a school of administration in which selected candidates should be prepared for their Departmental Examinations. Admit to this the candidates chosen by the present system of selection, but send to it also a certain number of young men selected in India. At present, our officials get no administrative training to speak of, and pick up materials for their Departmental Examinations by "rule of thumb" in the actual work of office procedure. *Fit experimentum in corpore viti.* They learn their work by doing it. The results are not altogether bad. But surely some knowledge of political theory, political economy, etc. would be a good thing. Above all, a school in which all selected candidates should work together would be a basis for a sound *esprit de corps*, such as bound together the old Haileybury Civilians. My chairman and old master, Sir Charles Elliott, objected to my suggestion on the ground that "English youths who have passed the competitive examination in England could hardly be expected to submit to the discipline and control of such a college." But the men who attend the E'cole des Science Politiques in Paris are graduates, and, in some cases, men well past their first youth. Even in England, men are content to undergo the discipline of the Inns of Court and of the hospitals after they have completed their course at the University. But I need not enlarge on matters which "Dion" will find very fully set out in the speeches of Sir Charles Elliott, Lord Reay, Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. I. G. Ritchie, at pp. 355 to 368 of the *Asiatic Quarterly*.

After all, it is a question of practical politics and therefore of compromise. Most of us feel that clever and trustworthy young Indians should have a cheaper and easier mode of entry into the service than by the examination in London. If we are to wait for simultaneous examinations we may wait till most of the present generation of fathers of clever boys are in their graves. I merely suggested what seemed to me a practicable compromise, which, if it succeeded, might be the basis of further reforms. The difficulty with most of our reformers is that they demand reforms which they must know will not be granted. At times we are tempted to believe that they do so knowingly. In any case, that is not the statesman's attitude towards public affairs. It is useless to demand for India, at one blow, what has been obtained by the colonies by long and carefully calculated efforts. To refuse to accept small concessions because large ones are not immediately attainable is the surest way to block the road to real progress. I am sure "Dion" is not a publicist of that type. I am sure "festina lente" is his motto, because he knows that "he who fares slowly fares surely."

I do not claim that my suggestion is necessarily the best one that could be made under the circumstances. I only ask that it may be considered fairly, in the hope that discussion may lead to the discovery of a better plan. Perhaps your contributor "Dion" will tell us what his own suggestion is. He says he would prefer simultaneous examinations. That, however, is too long a step on the present system. Has he no compromise to suggest, no half-way house?—Yours etc.

J. D. ANDERSON.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF A SUPERFLUOUS SUB.

--The Toy-Symphony.

Shortly after the Peace Picnic, we had a violent outburst of dramatic and musical enthusiasm. A variety entertainment was organised, consisting of waxworks and musical items, the programme terminating with a toy symphony. I had attended the first meeting to discuss the waxworks, but did not expect to be one of the "poser," or rather figures. However, I had to "pose" in the end. I'm a good natured chap, so I undertook—after being asked very sweetly—to fill up a deserter's place. The chap fell sick, and I wished I had too, when I learnt what I had to do. I flatter myself I am rather good at striking attitudes in any ordinary walk of life, but when it comes to personating ancient Romans, I'm done. I am not an absolute terror to view, but mine is by no means a Roman cast of countenance, and the dress would not suit me, I was convinced I was supposed to be Nero, and tried hard to practise a bloodthirsty and commanding expression. I was only fixed up on the dress rehearsal day, so I did not have much time. I had to be one or two other characters as well, but the Nero group came first. "Here's your kit," said the general stage manager, when I arrived, pointing to a small pile of garments. "Hope they'll fit you. This lot is Nero's get-up". "This lot" consisted of a sort of long white shirt, a pair of 'hockey knickers,' (according to the ticket on them), a yellow curtain, and sandals, and a lot of silver braid stuff. "What's this blooming stuff for"? I asked. "To twist round your bare legs of course," said the stage manager. Well I rigged myself up somehow and went on the stage. There was a long loud horrid yell of laughter. "You've got your tunic on back to front," said Georgina Pry. "You've got no girdle," said the stage manager, "and that yellow arrangement is your imperial mantle, I beg to inform you." "He's got the silver stuff wound round his legs like a bandage," said Twinkles, and they all yelled again. I know I was jolly cold. "My dear chap," said one of the others, "you must not pull your cloak round you like a blanket. Where's your history knowledge?" Everyone laughed again. I don't think they knew what they were laughing at. It's easy enough to laugh, but I've never read in any history yet,—and I don't believe anyone else has,—how the Roman emperors fixed on their cloaks. Besides, I believe they had the things all fixed into shape properly,—not left as a long curtain that had to be pinned up in all directions. It took two of the ladies ten minutes to "drape" the thing properly,—as they said. I know it was a curtain, because I'd seen it hanging up in the 'Biby's" house. If that is the way the Roman Emperors managed, it was jolly economical of them. I did not look so bad, once I was properly attired, but I objected to the beastly prickly leaves I had to wear on my head. I had to hold a fiddle and play on it, when I was wound up. The idea was "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning." It gave me something to do with my hands, but it was impossible to look imperial or remotely dignified under the circumstances, especially as my wreath inclined towards one eye with the jerking, when I began to fiddle. I also had to be an Italian ice-cream man, —no I think I was a wayworn tramp licking up an ice. Yes, I am sure I was, for on the Rehearsal night we had white of egg, nicely flavoured, and on the actual night, when I took a good long lick, I found some brute had substituted soap suds—or what tasted like them. I was also an old woman of some sort but I fancied myself most as Nero, and then that brute O'Harney, who was show-man on the night of the performance—or rather show-woman,—remarked by way of a start :—"This person, ladies and gentlemen, looks the inhuman wretch he was. No man with such a diabolical visage could be capable of one refining thought. I hear murmurs of dissent. You may perhaps think differently, but his present foolishly vacuous expression is due to the heat of these regions which has caused the wax to begin melting." The audience roared with laughter, but I felt wild and put on an extra special frown. "He's frowning A. I. now," shouted a Tommy, and then the audience yelled. When I was wound up, I started fiddling. One of the wretched strings broke, and my wreath fell forward and got hung up on my nose somehow or other. "Good old Noah," shouted the Tommies, and then everyone laughed and cheered. I told O'Harney afterwards, he might have explained more concisely my true dignity, but I got no comfort. "It's all one to the Tommies," he said, "and my dear chap you looked as like the one character as the other." But I have anticipated,—I must go back to the night of the rehearsal. It was a most glorious muddle. O'Harney was away then and not expected back until after the performance, and one after another, the various personators of Mrs. Jarley had failed us. At last, just before the dress rehearsal, we got hold of a chap called Wren, but he did not do at all. He had his words written out and did not know them a bit. He tramped up and down the stage, and stood in front of each figure, as he described it. As for the waxworks, only a few had all their kit ready, and some had got hold of each other's things. When they were wound up, they turned to look at each other. "Do remember you are all dummies," implored the stage manager. "I promise not to laugh on the night," said little Miss Wylet who could not keep still. "Don't talk, go on working," said the stage manager, "move your arm more stiffly. 'King Alfred,' keep still, and don't look at 'Fair Rosamund,' 'Charles I,' when will you have your kit ready? Jarley, you must not tramp about like that; no one can see the figures. Keep still Miss Pry."

"I won't," retorted Evangeline Pry. "He's stamped upon my toe."

"Look here Jarley," said the desperate stage manager. "Can't you find some other place to stand on than the waxworks' feet?"

All the waxworks started laughing then.

"It will be all right on the night," said 'Charles I'.

"It's bound to be all right on the night", said 'King Alfred.'

It was as it happened, though certainly, no one who saw that dress rehearsal, would have thought so. It is a funny thing, but in all amateur shows, the dress rehearsal is generally a fiasco, and the organizer and stage manager are plunged in despair. We all felt somewhat depressed after those waxworks except "Charles I." I acted in a play with him once, and even at the dress rehearsal, he did not know his part but still he cheerfully maintained, "It would be all right on the night." And the funny thing was—he knew every word on the night, and did the part jolly well. I think it is quite an article of faith with amateurs,—that stock phrase. They say it so often, they believe in it, and their belief pulls them through. It only shows the power of faith, or mind, or imagination, or whatever it is. I wish the same idea would work with exams. I met a chap, who said, if you were firmly convinced you would pass any exam., —you would do so. He went in for lower standard Hindustani, and failed. He said, that was because he did not start making up his mind to be firmly convinced of success soon enough. I told him he should have started as a baby. He said the one thing necessary in life was faith in one's self, and if the people around you helped you by sharing that faith, you could do anything on earth. It sounds very nice, but there would not be room for many people like that in the world. And if half a dozen people firmly believed they would each win the same thing;—what would happen? But these speculations are unprofitable, as the padre used to say, when he lost at Bridge. As regards amateur dramatic shows, things always do come all right on the night, and everyone is very pleased with themselves. Now on this occasion, O'Harney turned up in the nick of time on the day itself, and played the part of Mrs. Jarley to everyone's relief. I have not yet mentioned the musical portion of the programme. The singers were not all there on the dress rehearsal night of course;—nothing could go quite right at a dress rehearsal. Mrs. Moon sang, and kicked up a jolly old row, I thought, but I did not like to say anything, for she had told me, she was going on the operatic stage at one time, so I put my opinion down to my musical ignorance. But I found lots of other people seemed to agree with me. All the singers were a bit off colour that night, and said they felt flat, but would be "all right on the night." That was cheering, and held the general faith. Mrs. Moon said nothing about the "night," but neither did she say she was feeling flat. "Still, there was a sad and dim presentiment anent Mrs. Moon. I was justified, as I shall presently relate. The toy symphony went off swimmingly, at this rehearsal, but one or two members of the orchestra expressed grim forebodings concerning the final performance, and prophesied a break down. Such sentiments are an awful mistake, as was sadly proved. There was a Japanese chorus, that was not half bad but Mrs. Moon would keep fiddling about with her fan, and wanting to show everyone how to do it, which rather spoilt the uniform effect. She would not listen to the stage manager,—stared past him in her usual manner,—and calmly went on practising her own idea of the fan movement I had good cause to remember that rehearsal. Trying to get off the stage in a hurry, I slipped down the steps, with an awful thud. I felt positively ill, and then that wretched Georgina Pry said: "Do it again, we all want to see you." Evangeline's dog had already ripped up my best trousers, and imbued me with mortal hatred. This was one more item to my score against those Prys! And then I had to play with Evangeline in the badminton tournament, and lost—much to her annoyance. She accused me of not trying to win, which made me furious. That was one more to the score. I felt glad she was in the toy symphony, though I was sorry for the lady who started the idea. I anticipate again. One lady, who played the violin, said she knew she should break down in the toy symphony. "Jolly stupid of you if you do," said Evangeline. "It's easy enough, and you are not the only one there." It was a bit rude of her perhaps, she had an unfortunate way of putting things, but all the same it was true enough I thought. Still the lady got rather huffy about it, which was unreasonable. She was one of those aggressively humble people, (or apparently one), who maintain they do nothing well. That's just what she did about the badminton, and that's just how Miss Pry and I lost the tournament. This lady and her partner, therefore, got a tremendous advantage in the handicapping, and they were both jolly good. That sort of humility annoys me. It was the same in everything, she was always telling us how stupid she was. She did not like being told so, or even being thought silly. I suppose that is natural. It is a curious fact, that the people who are always insisting on their own stupidity, should work themselves up into a state of childish rage,—which they call sensitiveness,—at the mere suspicion that some one (often a person on whose cleverness, they themselves love to insist) regards them as stupid. This is not meant particularly for Evangeline or the other lady, but recalling that incident, made me ponder over these things. The great night came, O'Harney was a bit excited, but he did the part of Mrs. Jarley very well. His assistant show-man suffered, for O'Harney kept knocking him down, as a bit of bye-play. Still all went well till we came to Mrs. Moon's song. She chose some elaborate Italian thing with a lot of high notes, which she forced out by pressing her body up with the music, which she clasped tightly to her. I stood in the wings, and shook with laughter. It was one of the funniest things, I have ever seen. The Tommies stood it as long as they could, and then began to hoot. Mrs. Moon retreated in tears. It really was rather awful for her. The stage manager went behind the scenes after her to condole, and one or two of us hurried up full of sympathy. "I have never received such a reception before," said Mrs. Moon. "Why, I should have been a leading lady at the Savoy by now, if Mr. Moon had not come and picked me up." That remark rather dried up our sympathy. It was a sad day for Moon, when he did "pick her up." I don't suppose she meant to use those words, but she was so agitated at the time. It was really rather funny though. Now, she needed a little more humility. I left—and returned to the wings. "She ain't got no more voice than a cow pore lady," said Private Hoslins, who was engaged in manipulating the curtain. "It was a shame to make her sing Sir." It was well Mrs. Moon did not hear that remark. The toy symphony was the last item on the programme. I suppose everyone knows what that is. There are a piano, a drum, and a lot of other unusual things called cuckoos and nightingales, supposed to represent the sounds of those birds. I forget whether there was anything else; those were all the instruments I heard. The drum was most prominent. They went through the piece once, and then repeated—so the performers said. It seemed to the audience that it was all repetition of a few bars. I thought the thing would never end, and the last part was all drum. A chap named Kington played that, and he had gone in for a good many pegs that night. Perhaps he thought he had six drums to play. He expended enough energy for a dozen. No one knew who first went wrong. The nightingales and cuckoos said it was the fault of the violins, the latter players said it wasn't. Everyone said the drum put them out. Anyhow the violins got all mixed up, and left off trying to drown the drum, whose volume of sound submerged all the other instruments except a solitary cuckoo, which made itself heard now and then in a despairing kind of way. The lady at the piano persevered bravely, but it was impossible to hear her. Kington hammered away for all he was worth, with no regard for time or tune. The Tommies yelled and hooted, but still he persisted. He thought he was making quite the hit of the evening, and smiled cheerfully at the audience. Then the Tommies started singing "Take him home and put him in his little bed." The nightingales worked as hard as they could—it was no good. The noble cuckoo player grew purple in the face with his efforts. Shouts sounded from the back of the theatre:—"Good old bird, shout him down". . . . 'Smash that drum" . . . "Throw water on him, someone." One or two of the performers tried to remonstrate with Kington in vain. The place was in an uproar. The greater part of the audience was helpless with laughter. But the toy symphony went on to the bitter end. It was rough luck on the lady who got the thing up, and Kington deserved a good thrashing. "Rather serves her right I think," said Georgina, before whom I had made some such remark, expressing my sentiments towards Kington. I remembered there was a slight feud on between Mrs. Longleyville and the Prys which nothing but the prevalent peace kept within bounds Georgina moved away, and we heard some lady remark:—"How nice Miss Pry looks to-night. She is such a sweet girl."

Twinkles, who was near me, made a grimace, and then "remained silent," chewing the end of his reflections as he explained. I "asked him of what" he was thinking. "Of acid drops," he returned. "No, I mean those triple strong tablets dusted with sugar. At the first lick, you say 'Sweet surely' at the second lick, you say 'H'm-doubtful;' at the third, 'Sour, I fancy'; at the fourth, 'Absolutely acid Pff!' And herein lies an allegory for the thoughtful soul.' I roared and told the joke to Fendil of the "Saints", who enjoyed it with relish. His strongest feeling in life was dislike of the Prys,—why I don't quite know.

It originated at badminton I believe. But one of the chaps in the "Sinners" had an explanation of his own about it.

He had dabbled a bit in Theosophy, and he said perhaps Fendil had been a slave to the Prys in some former life, or he had illtreated them or one of them; or else Georgina had been his wife and given him an awful time of it, or one of them had murdered the other! We used to rag Fendil about it, and tell him history repeats itself. Georgina was his particularly pet aversion, and I believe she returned the feeling. It is a really good thing, people are not all wise and virtuous and highminded, etc., for the world would be deprived of half its amusement, if not all. People's little weaknesses and foibles provide the human race with comedy. When everyone is perfect, what shall we have to laugh at I wonder? When I meet a queer person, I rejoice. Even objectionable people have their points. They may prove a source of amusement. When I am living on Venus or some such place, and find the mental atmosphere too oppressively solemn and rarified, my spirit will come and have a look at Tukrargaum, and enjoy a laugh. I do not know if spirits laugh. I hope they do. I once made this remark to Mrs. Stiff and she said I was profane. Mrs. Stiff would be a rather chilly looking spirit I fancy. I did not tell her so of course. I looked grave and remarked this was a sad and wicked world. (I did not want to offend her; she had a rather pretty niece staying with her at the time.) That remark did not seem to take either. She looked at me rather suspiciously—I thought.

I have wandered far from the toy symphony, but my reflections arose out of that occasion. It was not exactly a musical success, but it might have been, with which sage reflection, the performers had to content themselves. I told them all, the true cause of disaster was want of faith. My advice to all amateur performers is,—Never forget to say and maintain the well known axiom—"It will be all right on the night"!

U. E.

...poration of Tunbridge Wells urges the ...people to plant lavender, mint, and mignonette, as these produce ozone in large quantities and are useful in purifying and disinfecting the ...

HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 26.

Mr. O'Dwyer, Acting Resident, has been spending the past week up at Bolarum, and he purposes visiting Ootacamund shortly and spending ten days up in that ideal Hill Station.

The weather has not been propitious and has spoilt any attempt at garden parties or outdoor amusements, but the constant showers have broken in on the monotony of the hot weather, and made it bearable. We only trust that suffering is not in store for us in the shape of a scorching May.

Everyone feels very lax and the dance at the Club on Wednesday evening was not as well attended as usual. We are surprised that the Boat Club is not more appreciated in this weather; one could spend a very pleasant afternoon on the lake, but at present it looks very dreary and forlorn and the boats from not being used are hardly safe to go out in. Those who are able to boast of motors score in this weather, as they rush past, really eating the air and leaving a sense of petrol and dust behind them. It has been suggested that a motor car race would be an exciting diversion. There have been several attempts at garden parties but all have been failures as regards weather. Now a bridge tournament is in full swing at the Club and also a tennis tournament, and there is some "*talk*" of theatricals which we sincerely hope will come off and not fall through, as there is a good deal of local talent at present. There is also musical talent but many are diffident of appearing in public.

The exodus to the Hills still continues. Miss Evans has just left us for a well-earned rest in Darjeeling, and this morning many friends were at the station to bid farewell to Mrs. Stephens who has gone to England followed by the regrets of her numerous friends and admirers.

Mr. Hankin, I. G. of Jails, has returned after a successful shooting trip which was arranged for Lord Kitchener. Had the season been an ordinary one the bag would have been larger. But it is difficult to make tigers remain in one place during such wet weather as we have been enjoying. The spirit of unrest which seems to permeate the whole globe at present seems to have affected them also. Still the camp was a pleasant one, and was thoroughly enjoyed. We were all glad to welcome Colonel Gimlette, on his return from his shooting trip. He and Colonel Vizard went out on slaughter bent, but only succeeded in bagging one tiger, a fine specimen with a very handsome skin.

Mr. Oscar Parisot who has lately come out from Home, will probably be here for about three years. His work is in connection with pensions, &c., and as he is one of the very few "Actuaries" who exist, we feel the work is in good hands; besides, he is a social acquisition as he possesses a pleasing bass voice.

We are sorry to have to record another death. Mr. Battenberg, a pleader of some standing here, died quite suddenly. He was a Freemason and his funeral was largely attended.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The sixty-first annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library was held on Saturday afternoon in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute when Mr. K. R. Cama, the President of the Managing Committee, presided.

The last annual report of the Managing Committee and the audited accounts for the year 1906 were adopted.

The report showed that on the 31st December last there were on the rolls 49 life-members, 41 first-class members, 139 second-class members and 1,433 subscribers, making in all 1,662 members. Of these, 782 were Parsees, 722 Hindus, 96 Christians, 55 Mahomedans and 7 Jains. The daily attendance of readers was on an average 250. 14,384 works on different subjects were issued to the members and the subscribers during the year under report. Of these, 5,078 works were on fiction, 2,865 on Gujrati Literature and 1,115 on English Literature. The total receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 9,689 and the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 9,282, leaving a balance of Rs. 406 in hand.

A new Managing Committee of the following gentlemen was then formed:—The Hon. Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Nanabhoy A. Moos, and Mr. Maneckji D. Kanga. New office-bearers were appointed. Complimentary votes to the retiring Committee, the office-bearers, and the President, closed the business before he meeting.

THE BOMBAY-SIND EXTENSION.

We view with extreme regret the final decision of the Government of India to construct the railway that is to connect Bombay with Sind by a route to the North of Cutch instead of by the Southern route *via* Bhuj and Lakpat. The Government says the *Sind Gazette* are surely straining the truth in saying that the northern alignment would be better for military purposes than the Southern, considering that in the official publication of the "History of Railway Projects" for 1901 it was stated that the northern route was "obviously inferior on both military and commercial grounds." Originally it was suggested that the northern line, if constructed, should link up with the metre guage system at Deesa, involving a double break of guage between Karachi and Bombay. We can trust Lord Kitchener to see to it that the line shall connect with the broad guage system, probably at Viramgam and for purely strategical purpose there would then be little to choose between the two routes. But the line will be a purely strategic one and, passing as it will for the greater part of its course through the desert it cannot be expected to pay for years to come, if ever. Considering the difficulty there is in obtaining money for financially successful Indian lines the Government is paying a heavy price for this concession to the prejudices of H. H. the Rao of Cutch. The decision will be a very bitter disappointment to the Cutchis, who will see all hopes of the opening up of their country by a line of rail completely frustrated. If the disappointment serves as an object lesson in the disadvantages of native rule the painful experience may not be altogether wasted. The enormous benefit to Cutch, particularly in the prevention of famine in times of scarcity by enabling food supplies to be cheaply and rapidly brought into the State, and the great development of its trade and resources will now have to be foregone for many years to come, owing solely to the selfish policy of the Rao. His Highness's objection to the construction of the line is due to the fear that he will lose in revenue. His own ports being the only gates of import and export he is able to put on heavy dues which, as they are not levied on the invoices of goods but on the price likely to be realised in the Cutch markets, amount in some cases to 35 per cent *ad valorem*! Such a policy is, however, shortsighted in the extreme, for no trade can flourish under such exactions. Had the Rao consented to a line through Bhuj the fresh sources of revenue that would have been opened up would have more than compensated in the near future for any loss in Customs dues. There is a great deal of talk just now about Swaraj. Well, the Cutchis have got it, but it is questionable if the thousands of Cutchis who have been agitating for a railway for the last thirty years, will see it through the same glamour as do the editors of native papers.

EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD (SIND).

An interesting feature of the last annual report on the Vidyalaya High School is the success which has attended the engineering class which was started in 1903 for the training of students for subordinate posts in the Public Works Department. The class was recognised by the Educational Department and three posts of Sub-Overseers were guaranteed by Government to open competition. Nine of them posts was secured last year by a Vidyalaya boy and nearly all the students, numbering about 40 who have completed the course, are now employed on the temporary establishment of the Public Works or the Local Fund Departments on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. The carpentry class in the same school not only serves as an auxiliary to the engineering class but is a step towards the introduction of technical education. It is very satisfactory to see that in Hyderabad the problems of education are being attacked in this practical manner. Another matter for congratulation is the *esprit de corps* which is becoming a feature of this school. The old boys of the institution have formed themselves into a society with the object of fostering brotherly feeling among themselves and also of materially helping the school with funds. They have succeeded in collecting a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the formation of a School Library, which is badly wanted. ... "The Old-Boys Library." This is evidence ... spirit exists among the boys, a spirit ... the most valuable adjuncts to educa...

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"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166 High St., Ramsgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

The new Pasteur Institute of Southern India was opened at Coonoor yesterday afternoon by H. E. the Governor of Madras who was accompanied by Lady Lawley, Mr. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Captain Heseltine, A.-D.-C., On arrival shortly after 3 p.m., their Excellencies were received by Surgeon-General Browne who presented Captain Cornwall, Director, and the Members of the Committee. There was a large attendance.

General Browne having made a short speech, asked the Governor to declare the Institute open for the treatment of patients suffering from bites of rabid animals. His Excellency delivered a short address, in the course of which he said:—"The origin of the scheme is owing to my predecessor, Lord Ampthill. It was his idea that Southern India should be equipped in this respect in the same way as Northern India; that was impressed on him the more by the sad death of several Europeans in this Presidency. The consummation of the work is due to an American, Mr. Henry Phipps, by whose generosity Rs. 1,00,000 was placed at the disposal of the Madras Government. I myself hope the Institute will bear his name. A lakh of rupees was found insufficient to complete the work, so our Government came forward, and promised it would help the Committee in as complete a form as possible. This will involve an expenditure of a sum of a quarter lakh. In a short time the work will be completed. It is practically completed to-day." The Governor explained that the work of the Institute, besides treating patients, would consist of research in the hope of arriving at a better method of treatment, also to discover, if possible, the cause of the agency of this fell disease. His Excellency continued:—"Finally we hope it may be possible for the treatment to be applied anywhere by any medical practitioner and so to save those people bitten, from travelling many thousand miles. An influential Representative Committee has volunteered to interest itself in conducting the work. This Institute will now of course involve annually considerable expense. The Government has undertaken to bear a considerable burden, but the Committee and Government look to the generosity of the public and to the support of neighbouring States. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has set an example of great generosity by promising, for at least ten years, a very substantial contribution to the annual expenses. I am confident his promise will be followed by others." Finally His Excellency said: "We have in Captain J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., a gentleman both enthusiastic and expert. He has visited the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and has also studied at Kasauli, so that I think we may fairly consider this Institute is starting on its work with every prospect of success. Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel sure every one of you will join with me in wishing that its success will be far-reaching and great, that it may be able to do much to reduce the sum of human misery and human suffering throughout Southern India. With this wish I comply, Sir, with your request and now formally I declare this Institute to be open."

His Excellency then opened the door with a silver key, Their Excellencies and all present went round and inspected the premises. After spending about half an hour, their Excellencies proceeded to the Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Wellington Soldiers' Home, which was opened by Her Excellency and was a great success.

TURBULENT DACCA.

Great Disturbance Brewing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

The *Indian Daily News*, this morning, says that they have received information, which they regard as reliable, that the Hindus and Mahomedans in Dacca and Naraingunj are arming and preparing for a very extended contest and that it is likely to be one of the most serious disturbances even known in these Provinces.

Their information is that both the factions are distributing *lathis* and even arms to their co-religionists, and are only waiting for some leader to go up to commence the *argumentum baculinum*.

THE SCOTCH SCOUTS.

Calcutta's New Volunteer [illegible]ps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

In connection with the proposed Corps of Scouts for Calcutta objections are being raised by some to the admission of Eurasians. At the meeting held on Thursday evening, this objection was mentioned by Mr. Harry Newman, the originator of the scheme who said, however, that personally, he did not think there should be any difference as there were a class of Eurasians whom it would be hard to beat, these men having proved themselves the best shots and capital Volunteers in the whole Corps. After some discussion it was thought desirable to leave this point to be decided entirely by the Company Officer. The following resolution was then passed—That in the opinion of this Committee, it is considered desirable to form a Company of Volunteers to be trained as Scouts and that immediate steps be taken to raise such a Corps.

A small Committee was then appointed to give effect to the resolution.

GENERAL SIR STUART BEATSON.

Close of a Great Indian Career.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

The *Pioneer* says—The departure from Bombay on Saturday of Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson not only closed the Indian career of a good soldier and a first-rate man in his own line, but, not improbably, closes the first chapter of the history of the Imperial Service Troops of which he has been Inspector-General, since 1900. For change and development is in the air in regard to these forces, and just as Mr. Haldane's new organisation of a Territorial Army at Home is inaugurating sweeping change in the status and functions of the Militia at Home, so it is more than likely, if not inevitable that the whole question of the place and function of the Imperial Service Troops will come under scrutiny, which can hardly fail to result in far considerable changes. If that expectation is realised we can only hope and indeed have no reason to doubt, that whatever proposals are adopted they will be acceptable to, and in accordance with, the wishes of the Chiefs, who loyally place their forces at the Service of the Empire. No other course, in fact, is possible without destroying the spirit of the movement which must be our aim to encourage.

Throughout Sir Stuart Beatson's tenure of office of Inspector-General, he has kept that principle of frank co-operation constantly in mind, with the result that under his guidance and that of his Staff of Assistant officers, the Imperial Service Troops have shown marked increase of efficiency, while have shown marked increase of efficiency, while at the same time the Chiefs with whom he had had relations are unanimous in regretting the end of his tenure. It is understood that Major-General Beatson intends to retire from the Army in which he had a distinguished career.

RAINFALL RETURNS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The Rainfall Returns published to-day for the week ending 26th instant show scattered falls throughout the whole of India, precipitation being specially above the average in the Deccan and Konkan. Simla has had 24 inches of rain since the 30th of November last, against an average normal of 12 inches and a thunderstorm is going on to-day.

MR. FITZGERALD AT BHAVNAGAR.

Entertainment by His Highness.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, APRIL 27.

Mr. P. S V. Fitzgerald, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, reached Bhavnagar on the 18th instant, and was received with due honours by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and his Officers.

In the evening His Highness paid a formal visit to the Agent who returned the compliment an hour later. On the 20th instant Mr. Fitzgerald visited the paddock, the Bundar, the marble pavilion and drove through the Victoria Park and the City in Company of His Highness. On Monday the Agent visited the Barton Library, the Samaldas College, the Jail, the Takhatsingji Hospital and the Motihag Palace, and next day the High Court, the High School and the Girls School. Mr. Fitzgerald was delighted to see all the institutions kept in an up-to-date style and warmly congratulated His Highness on the peaceful progress of the State during his reign and on the excellence of his administration.

On the 25th there were military sports of the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers and a dinner at Panwadi.

Yesterday a Garden Party was given at Nilambag.

As his Highness' birthday falls on the 3rd proximo it is likely that the Agent may remain there till then at the special desire of His Highness, as a number of His Highness' friends are likely to be present on the occasion.

BHAONAGAR, APRIL 27.

The visit of Mr. Fitzgerald, Agent to the Governor of Bombay, ended this morning and there was a hearty send off at the station which surpassed the ovations he received on his arrival on the 18th. All Bhavnagar looked gay and busy during the visit. The first three or four days were conspicuously busy for the Dewans and representatives of all the States in Kathiawar had gathered here for the *Karbharis'* annual meeting, and the success with which the Bhavnagar State could cope with the task of looking after more than 40 guests at a time—all representatives of States—was admired by the guests. This function alone took four days to finish, on the evening of one of which Mr. Pattani, the Dewan, was "At Home" to the Dewans and *Karbharis*. The mornings of the *Karbharis'* meeting days were taken up by sight-seeings for which His Highness the Maharajah motored out with Mr. Fitzgerald and his daughter.

The *Karbharis'* meeting being over, some more lively entertainments were arranged. Parade of Imperial Lancers one morning, Military sports, splendidly got up by Captain Adams and Commandant Jorawarsinhji another evening, a dinner one night and a garden party another evening were amongst the social functions. The dinner which was followed by an enjoyable Cinematograph performance was arranged at Panwadi. The usual toasts were drunk and short but very complimentary after-dinner speeches were made during course of which Mr. Fitzgerald complimented His Highness on his good administration, on his generosity, on his successful efforts to follow in his father's footsteps, and on the traditional hospitality of Bhavnagar,

His Highness in his reply, while thanking his esteemed guest of the evening for all the good things he said of him, referred to Mr. Fitzgerald's unique knowledge of the province and its people, expressed his disappointment at the absence of Mrs. Fitzgerald on the Hills, which he said deprived him of the pleasure of welcoming her to his Capital, and hoped at some near future day to be able to receive her in Bhavnagar. Mr. Fitzgerald's encouraging, remarks about His Highness' person and his State, His Highness preferred to put down to the Agent's partiality to him as son of a Chief with whom the Agent was in the closest friendship, which happy relation His Highness said, amidst cheers, it would be his pride to keep up.

The dinner with its speeches and the cinematograph closed a most successful evening of the 25th.

The last function was the Garden Party on the 26th, when all the Europeans in the station, State officials and gentry of Bhavnagar assembled at His Highness' Palace Gardens to meet the Agent and Miss Fitzgerald and the amiable Major Condon, the Personal Assistant to the Agent.

Thus passed off, amidst work and joy and pleasure, a few happy days of the Agent's visit to Bhavnagar.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain D. H. Goil, I. M. S., is posted to East Bengal and Assam.

Dr. Denison-Ross, in charge of the Records of the Government of India, has been granted twelve months' leave.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Sall is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 18th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Ross has been granted seven months' leave from the 8th proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Shore, I. M. S., on return from furlough, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Western States of Rajputana.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. F. Cowie is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.

Mr. R. H. Rolfe from Secunderabad officiates as Assistant Controller, Military Accounts, Eastern Command.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. M. D. Cowan is to succeed Mr. Kingsley on the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

Mr. G. F. Adam, Inspector of Mines, has been granted one month's leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Revd. P.R. Harrison, Chaplain, Neemuch, has been granted three months' leave; Revd B. Kitchen to officiate.

Revd J. D. Gordon, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is posted to the Madras Presidency.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Major-General Spens, Bareilly Brigade, is appointed to officiate in Command of the Meerut Division *vice* General Henry who proceeds on leave.

Brigadier-General Barker commands the Bareilly Brigade *vice* General Spens.

Col. Powell, 1st Gurkhas, is appointed Officiating Brigade Commander, Fherozepore, *vice* Brigadier-General Anderson, on leave.

Major Kaye, 31st Punjabis, has been selected for appointment as Attache, Intelligence Branch, Army Head-Quarters.

Major Williams, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Meakin and Lieuteuant Gill, I M S., hake been transferred to the Half Pay List.

General Adams has proceeded on leave and Colonel Younghusband, Corps of Guides, has been appointed to command the Derajat Brigade during his absence.

Major James, 2nd Lancers, is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Army Head-Quarters *vice* Major MacAndrew vacated.

The Newcomen Challenge Trophy for Indian Mounted Volunteers was won this year by Sergeant Collinson of the Cawnpore Squadron of the U. P. Light Horse.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

Quetat, Cheque c/o People Bank; Manoralkr, Esmail Burmah Lanch harbour; Jhelum, Cabbe 13th Lancers, Taj Mahal Hotel; Aditvari, Babesas; Hazro, Sultan Mohmed c/o Fasaldin Singh; Delhi, Latham; Mahabaleshwar, Gordhandass Tribhuvandass; Simla, Hussanali c/o Ahmed C Moolol Khoji Mohalla; Pen, Maryea Bandhu Kanagaly, Dehli, Inayia 12 Upper Circular Market.

RAILWAY WAREHOUSES.

Note of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 27.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce have been considering the advisability of asking Government to require Railway Administrations to undertake the additional duties of erecton and management of ware-houses for storage of merchandise at trade centres, and have put the following note on record. It is perhaps not expedient to press for this facility at present when the necessity to supplement the rolling stock of all lines is so urgent and demands an exceptionally heavy outlay by Government. At the same time, the Committee place it on record that they deem the establishing of storage warehouses at trade centres at Railway Stations, an undertaking that comes well within the business of of Railway Administrations. It should be pointed out that at Home trade is accommodated with storage similar to that asked for here. The advantages to trade of such a system of storage are obvious.

It offers cheap and convenient storage while the merchants pay only for actual space occupied by his goods and for the time they lie in the warehouse at a rate that covers interest and management, only the safety of storage is undoubted. Warehouses afford a definite risk which can be covered anywhere in a first class Insurance Office at a minimum premium. The establishing of these warehouses involves a capital outlay to the extent of the cost of land and buildings only, the interest of which would be provided for in scheduled charges leviable on goods stored, which would be payable before delivery is granted. At present staff has to be maintained by Railway Administrations to give delivery of goods and storage has to be provided for goods that remain on demurrage in the station yard or on delivery platforms. It, therefore, only requires that this staff should be strengthened and a system of regular storage established as suggested by the Chamber and a facility is at once provided that will relieve the merchant from vexatious demurrage and cartage charges, and place at his disposal cheap storage and cheap insurance, and at the same time introduce order and system into railway yards and save time in delivery.

BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS.

Power to Inspect by Factory Engineers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 27.

Following upon the Government sanction to Mr. Meglashan, Manager of the Cawnpore Sugar Works, Limited, in response to his application that Factory Engineers, holding First Class Certificates under the United Provinces Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act of 1899, should be empowered to inspect their own factory boilers in lieu of Government Boiler Inspectors, sanction has now been extended to all factories employing Engineers holding First Class Certificates to have their Boilers inspected by their own Engineers.

BURMESE BABY SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 27.

A very successful Burmese Baby Show, the first of its kind, was held this evening in the Jubilee Hall, under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality. There were over four hundred babies exhibited by their respective mothers. Several prizes in money were given for the best babies, ranging from the age of three months to two years, and consolation prizes in the shape of toys to every child in the Show. A child of three months was awarded Rs. 50, being the prize offered by Mrs. King for the best baby in the Show, and a Burmese lady was given a similar prize offered by Major Williams and Captain Lalor for the largest family of good healthy children of whom she produced in the hall eleven, ages ranging from twenty years to one year.

Mr. Justice Fox, the Chief Judge, distributed the prizes in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

LODGE "HARMONY."

Installation of Rt. Wor. Bro McCallum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 27.

Worshipful Brother O. F. McCallum Wright of Lodge "Harmony" was installed on Friday evening to the chair of the P.Z. of the Royal Arch Chapter, the officiants being Worshipful Brothers Ganguli, Pirthinath and Wetlam.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Two Patiala Students for Cirencester.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

Two sons of Lala Bhagwandas, Member of Council of Regency of the Patiala State, leave for England by this week's mail steamer to become students at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

A Farewell Entertainment.

About two hundred and fifty teachers of the Bombay Municipal Schools met yesterday evening in the Gokuldas Tejpal High School to wish a happy voyage to their Superintendent, Mr. N. G. Welinkar, who is proceeding to Europe. The meeting was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement of Primary education in this country.

Amongst others the following were present: Messrs. James Macdonald, Ali Mahomed Bhimji, D. G. Dastur, D. G. Sukhadwalla and Miss. S. S. Paruckh, Mrs. Gulabbai, Mrs. Manibai, Mrs. Luxmanibai, Mrs. Sarabai, Mrs. Radhabai, Mrs. Khare, Mrs. Gungabai, Miss Dalal, Miss Virbaijee, Mr. V.S. Rant. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath presided on the occasion.

Prof. Welinkar has been a Superintendent of Primary schools for over a couple of years and the gathering which was successfully got up yesterday for the occasion testifies to his popularity and the excellent work he has done to advance the cause of Primary education.

One great feature of the gathering, which is a happy sign of the times, was the forcible and eloquent speeches which some of the Hindu and Parsee ladies, delivered on the occasion. The speeches delivered by Mrs Radhabai, Mrs. Manibai, Miss Bai Virbaijee, in Maharatti and Gujerati, were received with loud cheers. Besides complimenting Mr. Welinkar, the speakers touched on the value of education in general. Almost all the speakers that addressed the audience dwelt on Professor Welinkar's works as an educationist, and as a scholar. His work in connection with the Teachers' Association, the Students Brotherhood and the Society for the promotion of education among the masses, have been spoken of in high terms of praise, while his generosity of disposition and the willingness he showed at all times to help the needy was the main theme of some of the speakers. This was followed by a dialogue between two boys, detailing the good qualities of Mr. Welinkar. The proceedings were brought to a close by a most appropriate speech from Mr. Welinkar in which he thanked all the teachers and paid them a well merited tribute of praise for their labours in advancing the cause of education.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

We are getting very near the end of the season, only one more racing day left and so the bright fresh afternoon which an unpromising morning developed into on Saturday was all the more appreciated.

The first race on the programme was for the D Class. In addition to the faithful three supporters of this class from Butcher Island, there was a fresh competitor in the shape of Peewit. Her form being entirely unknown, she was put on the scratch mark with the Swin and Swale but they proved too much for her in the stiff breeze and choppy sea. The start was decidedly an odd one. When the gun went, the Invicta was steadily digging out up harbour while the Swin was right inshore under the Taj. The Swale accompanied by Peewit was pretty close to the line but had no apparent intention of crossing it. Finally the Swin came out from the shore and joined the two others and led by Peewit the three made a very pretty start, about two minutes late, Peewit had the best of it but gave away her advantage by letting the big boats run up on her weather and blanket her badly. The Swin and Swale went over the line dead level with the Swin in the wheather berth. The Invicta returned from her cruise up harbour after a bit and went over the line some distance behind the rest but her crew worked away to make up for lost ground setting sail after sail, names not known but rather like spare bedclothes, and dug out after the others at a great pace. Running down to North Karanja the Swin and Swale kept close together while Invicta got past Peewit. It was a beat back to the schooner and the Swale soon took the lead but could not get far away from the Swin. Peewit pulled up a bit and passed Invicta. It was a reach to Tucker Beacon and all four kept their places. After rounding it was a close reach back and the Invicta began to overhaul Peewit. She nearly caught her but the wind drew ahead and she could not fetch in, and went about. She then stood too far over towards the shore and finished on a board reach. The Swale increased her lead on the Swin slowly, both sailing very well in the nice fresh breeze, and won by six minutes. This was Peewit's first appearance and we understand her crew are new to racing. We wish them better luck next time, and shall expect to see them much nearer the front. The next to start were the small boats. The eight that came up to the line made a very pretty start, it being impossible to tell which was first over. Maud and Coralie at once headed up along the shore while Tomtit, Meg and Lapwing set a nearly direct course for Tucker Beacon. Tomtit ran right away at once and was never caught again, sailing in wonderful fashion all through. At Tucker Beacon Tomtit was a good way ahead with Meg second. Clutha Valkyrie and Lapwing all rounded close together with Midget not far behind, Maud and Coralie were fairly thrown out by their up-harbour trip and were lost. At North Karanja Lapwing had got into third place and went round a length ahead of Valkyrie, All stood up harbour on the port tack and began to heel and toe in a lively way, throwing the water right over themselves like ducks. Lapwing after a bit, too, a short tack over towards Bombay which had most excellent results as after coming about again she proceeded to race away after Tomtit leaving the rest standing. At the Buoy she was ahead of Meg and not far behind Tomtit with the rest tailed out a long way astern. Meg after rounding went home in disgust which was a pity. It was a dead run to North Karanja again and Tomtit increased her lead steadily, Lapwing being second and Clutha third. By this time the tail boats had been caught up by the leaders of the B Class and the sight as they all ran down together to North Karanja was really exceedingly pretty.

The wind shifted a bit to the southward and made it a dead beat home to the schooner, Tomtit followed by Lapwing soon turned their heads towards Bombay, while the rest scattered over the face of the harbour. Tomtit steadily increased her lead from Lapwing and the latter was unpleasantly surprised when near Middle Ground to find Maud whom she had last seen half a mile behind at North Karanja, right up on top of her. Maud had held on right up harbour and in spite of rougher water must have struck a better wind than the rest. Lapwing's only chance was to get the weather berth, so she stood across Maud's bows, grimly and firmly watched by the latter's crew. She just did it and came round on Maud's weather. The latter tacked to clear but Lapwing gave her another weather bow and thus got a couple of lengths lead which she kept to the finish, Tomtit was first by a long way and took the class prize after a very fine piece of sailing. Lapwing was first on the handicap, Tomtit being ruled out, while Clutha took second place from Maud by seventeen seconds, Valkyrie being fourth only eleven seconds behind Maud. If we are not mistaken this adds another to the long string of seconds which Clutha has got this season without ever getting a first, a curious and unsatisfactory piece of luck for her sporting and popular owner. We must wish him better luck next season.

There were five in the B. Class, Pixie being out once more to the pleasure of everyone. The start was a close one, Erin being in the weather berth though Sayonara was a short distance ahead of her on the line. All had jackyarders aloft even Mannikin. The latter was being sailed very short handed, in fact we believe there were only two R. A. Officers available and yet they managed to sail two boats between them with only three paid hands all told, a very sporting performance. On the reach to Tucker Beacon, Erin drew ahead and had a long lead at the jibe Pixie was next with Trixie close behind, Sayonara fourth and Mannikin last. At North Karanja the order was the same and all got their topsails down except Erin. Sayonara could not make much of the beat, the wind and sea being too much for her and she with Pixie and Mannikin stood over to the Bombay shore. Pixie scored heavily and beat Erin round B Buoy, Mannikin and Trixie going round together and Sayonara being last. It was a dead run to North Karanja again and there was the usual expenditure of perspiration on the part of the crews and language on the part of the skippers in getting up topsails and setting spinnakers. Pixie kept her lead of Erin on the run while Mannikin held on to Trixie like a leech. Mannikin took down her topsail for the beat home but the others stuck to theirs as there was a bit less wind. Trixie went off down harbour to look for a fluke but did not find it, while Sayonara was again rather smothered by the sea and wind. Mannikin went very well on the beat, not being pinched as much as usual while Erin dropped back from Pixie. At the finish, Pixie had forty seconds in hand from Mannikin, with Erin third.

The start of the A Class was interesting to the spectators and must have been exciting for the crews. Both Sapphire and Melody seemed to get agitated when coming up to the line and, when the gun went, were in the middle of a series of all standing jibes. After crossing Sapphire luffed up apparently under the impression that she was over too soon although she was in reality nowhere near the line at gunfire and there was no "sound of the horn." On the reach up to B Buoy Sapphire took the lead and rounded first with Turquoise second and this order was maintained throughout the race. The good breeze and the long stretches of windward work suited Turquoise well, and Sapphire could not get away from her. She had plenty in hand at the finish and won by three minutes.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire ...	Scr	Capt Muter and R E H H Hopkins	3 30	5 15 45½	1 45 45½
Turquoise ...	5 0	Mr F J Preston	3 30	5 17 50½	1 42 49½
Melody ...	9 30	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	5 26 15	1 44 45

Course No Special = 10·3 miles—1st Prize won by Turquoise. Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	Scr	C D W Bamburger	3 30	5 26 51	1 56 51
Mannikin...	3 3	Officers R A	3 30	5 30 3	2 3 33
Erin	1 34	Mr R H Ireland	3 30	5 33 26	2 3 52
Sayonara...	3 3	Mr A. Erskine and A L Whitehill	3 30	5 33 44	2 15 30
Pixie	Scr	Mr J G H Metcalfe	3 30	5 33 14	2 3 14

Course: No Special = 9·45 miles—1st Prize won by Pixie and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin Wind W, N W, Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

T AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ..	Scr	Mr J S W Mitee and O A Wordsworth.	3 40	5 47 20	2 7 20
Lapwing ..	5 20	Capt R&J Gillespie	3 40	5 54 45	2 9 16
Midget ..	8 37	Officers R A	3 40	5 54	2 13 47
Maud ..	8 37	Mr C H Bates	3 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coralie ..	6 42	Officers R A	3 40	5 54	2 13 47

Clutha ..	6 42	Mr E Y Watson...	3 40	6 3 17	2 11 30
Clutha	5 30	Mr J J Welch	3 40	5 54 33	2 11 0
Valkyrie ..	9 36	Mr H H Johnson	3 40	6 0 53	2 11 23

Course: No Special = 9·45 miles—1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Clutha, 3rd Prize won by Maud, and Class Prize Tomtit. Wind W N W, Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday. at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Swin	Scr	Serjant Major Giles R E	3 30	5 42 18	2 12 18
Swale ..	Scr	Corporal Offord R E	3 30	5 37 22	2 17 22
Invicta ..	18 0	Sapper Benson R E	3 30	5 40 7	2 30 7
Peewit ..	Scr	Mr F V Evans and D Fraser	3 30	5 43 30	2 30 30

Course No Special = 9 miles 1st Prize won by Swale Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

KARACHI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 27.

Another pleasant day's sport was witnessed out of a very full card. There was a very good attendance and the South Wales Borderers were "At Home."

Mr. Baldock, the well known Bombay Horse Importer, is here arranging to erect a large stabling and intends keeping a large number of Australian horses for Remount and other purposes here.

Mr. Greenfield who is responsible for the management of the Race Meeting has won golden opinions. All his arrangements have worked smoothly and efficiently. The Race Meeting has been a record one, and all the community Military, Civil and Commercial have identified themselves in its prosperity and go.

The visitors have won most, if not all of the races.

HISOVER PLATE.

Sidney Smith's Shamrock, 11st 7lbs...Captain Winter 1
O'Hara's Alexis, 10st 7lbs..... Owner 2
Robson's Pasha, 8st 11lbs .....Mr Bosse 3
Also ran:—Mischief 8st (carried 8st 12lbs) Owner.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Shamrock; 2 to 1 against each Alexis and Pasha and 5 to 1 Mischief.

The Race:—Alexis led over two hurdles and then was joined by Pasha and the pair led to three furlongs where Shamrock got level and after the last hurdle Shamrock and Alexis fought out the finish, Shamrock winning by a head with three lengths between the second and third. Time—3min. 10secs.

LYARI PLATE.

Osborne's Grey Lady, 8st 5lbs.....Taylor 1
Ditto's Cherry Ripe, 9st 5lbs .....Holland 2
Cooper's Carmela, 9st 12lbs.....Mr. Bosse 3
Also ran:—Gipsy 9st 8lbs and A. B. 8st 9lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Gipsy; 5 to 2 against A. B. C.; 3 to 1 Grey Lady; 6 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Carmela held a slight lead of the field till at the half mile all were in bunch, and turning up the straight all were abreast. Then near the rails Grey Lady and Cherry Ripe drew out and the former won by a short head with one length between the second and third. Time—1min. 25 1/5 secs,

SCINDE PLATE.

Major England's and Captain Toogood's Broome, 10st ..... Captain Winter 1
Bigg's Snowflake, 7st 11lbs .....Jewanshah 2
Captain Worthen's Pierrot, 9st 9lbs... Mr. Greenfield 3

Betting.—3 to 1 on Broome and 3 to 1 against the others.

The Race.—Pierrot and Snowflake led to the half mile where Broome came up to them and shortly Broome and Snowflake drew away, and after a strong finish Broome won by a head with five lengths between the second and third. Time—2 min. 2 2/5 secs.

MANORA PLATE.

Sidney Smith's Nadin, 7st .....Thakore 1
W. Graham's Moonib Pasha, 10st.....Captain Winter 2
Cooper's Little Red Rat, 10st 2lbs (carried 10st 5lbs) Owner 3

Betting.—4 to 1 on Moonib Pasha; 2 to 1 against Little Red Rat and 10 to 1 Nadin.

The Race.—Nadin and Little Red Rat in company made a running to the quarter mile, where Little Red Rat was done and Nadin came on despite the efforts of Moonib Pasha in the rails and won by three and half lengths with a bad third. Time—2 mins. 49 secs.

An objection was subsequently lodged against Nadim on the ground that his jockey had not carried the 2lbs penalty provided in the prospectus and the pony was disqualified and Moonib Pasha was declared the winner with Little Red Rat second.

KARACHI HURDLES.

O'Hara's Woodcutter, 11st 7lbs .....Owner 1
Woodward's P D Q 10st 11lbs.....Lansdown 2
Captain Benwell's Aureole, 10st 8lbs ...Capt Winter 3
Kennedy's Ariadue, 11st 8lbs.....Northmore 4

Also ran.—King Tom 9st 11lbs; Dawn 10st 2lbs (fell) and Pitcher 9st 5lbs (fell).

Betting.—6 to 4 against each Woodcutter and Ariadne.

4 to 1 P D Q; 5 to 1 Aureole and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Dawn settled down with the lead and after two hurdles was joined by woodcutter and the pair showed the way till the five furlongs where Dawn struck the hurdle and dislodged his rider, and at the succeeding fence Pitcher got rid of his jockey. Woodcutter now held a clear lead till near the rails. P. D. Q came with strong challenge but Woodcutter being shaken up drew out and won by one and a half lengths with two lengths between the second and third. Time—2mins 58 secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.

O'Hara's Margaret, 8st 2lbs.....Taylor 1
Jelbart's Mathilda, 10st 12lbs.....Capt Winter 2
Capt Toogood's Careless, 11st 4lbs.....Northmore 3

Also ran.—Ena, 10st 10lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Mathilda, evens Margaret, 3 to 1 against Careless and 5 to 1 Ena.

The Race.—Margaret, Mathilda and Ena raced abreast to within the distance where Ena fell back and shortly after Margaret drew out and won by half a length with a neck between the 2nd and 3rd. Time—53 3-5secs.

KHAMARI PLATE.

Capt. Smith's Tyrant, 9st 13lbs (carried 10st) ..... Mr. O'Hara 1
Monteith's Gipsy, 8st 3lbs (carried 8st 4lbs) ..... Northmore 2
Major Scott's Morny, 6st (carried 7st) .....Thakur 3

Betting.—2 to 1 on Tyrant, 6 to 4 against Gipsy and 3 to 1 Morny.

The Race.—Tyrant held a slight lead of the other two till the distance where Morny was beaten and Tyrant staying out Gipsy won by one and quarter lengths with a poor third. Time—1 m. 24 3/5 secs.

ARAB CONSOLATION RACE.

Baldock's Hopeful, 10st 9lbs .....Captain Toogood 1
Ditto's Hobart, 8st 12lbs.....Leach 2
Captain Northen's Pierrot s, 9st 11lbs...Mr. Greenfield 3

Also Ran.—Brunny 10st 3lbs; Hero 9st 11lbs and Courtier 7st 10lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Hopeful; 3 to 1 against Hero and 5 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Hopeful, Hobart and Brunny raced level in front of the rest, but Brunny early fell back and gave place to Pierrot. Then in the rails Hopeful came away and won two lengths with half a length between the other two. Time—53 3/5 secs.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 27.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Cooper of the Leicesters, vs. Pte. Shaw, East Lancs.

Shaw won after a very good and steady fight.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—First round.

Pte Wilkinson, Lincolns, vs. Lce-Corpl. Martin of the East Surreys.

Wilkinson was so severely punished in the second round that the Referee stopped the fight, and Martin won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—Second round.

Pte Tannasley of the Leicesters, vs. Driver Dawson of P Battery, R. H. A.

After a great fight Tannasley threw up the sponge in the last round.

Pte Kay, East Lancs. vs. Pte McKerron, Seaforth Highlanders. Kay won after a really good fight by a few points. Pte Evans, South Staffords, vs. Farmer of the Lincolns. Farmer being sick, Evans had a walk over.

OFFICERS' MIDDLE WEIGHTS—First round.

Lieut. Leapingwell, 97th Infantry, vs. Lieut. Phillips, Connaught Rangers. The three rounds were fought hard and fast and it was difficult to choose between them till Leapingwell warmed up and put on better froot. He beat Phillips by a few points,

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte Powell, Worcesters, vs. Pte Mokins, Lincolns. In the second round Powell who was completely winded, dropped and was counted out. Driver Edwards, 2nd Battery, R. F. A., vs. Pte. Howling, Lincolns. Edwards floored his man twice in the first round and knocked him out. Pte. Bronsword, Leicesters, vs. Driver Sullivan, 29th Battery, R. F. A. Sullivan knocked his man out a minute after the first round opened. Sergt. Ford, Royal Scots, vs. Pte Shepherd, Leicesters. Ford was frequently warned for clinching and was at length disqualified in the last round. Lce-Corpl. Watson, Worcesters, vs. Driver Warren, 40th Battery R. F. A. Watson knocked the man out in the second round by a thundering smack on the ribs. Pte Isabel, Lincolns, vs. Driver Imbes, 40th Battery, R. F. A. Imbes had his man set from the start and won hands down.

POONA, APRIL 28.

The weather fortunately kept clear last night, after a tremendous downpour during the evening, and boxing was carried on zealously for three solid hours. Some excellent fights were put up, especially in the Light-Weights which created a great deal of excitement among about three thousand spectators. The following was the order of fighting:—

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.—Second round.

Pte. Holmes, South Staffords, vs. Pte. McCartney, Connaught Rangers. McCartney had much the better of a first rate bout, and won. Pte. Richardson, Leicesters, vs. Pte. Wallace, Royal Scots. In the last round of a splendid fight all through Richardson held asilight advantage, and won. Pte Scriven, Worcesters, vs. Vol. Paddy Gill, Bombay Volunteers. At the end of a very fine fight Gill won. Gunner Elliot, 4th Ammunition Column, vs. Pte. Barnsby, Lincolns. It was a good fight and Barnsby won. Pte. Tucker, Worcesters, vs. Pte. Groby, Lincolns. Groby put out his wrist in the first round and retired.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.—Second round.

Lance-Corpl. Leeson, Connaught Rangers

EMPTY HOUSES IN LONDON.

Striking Migration to Outer Suburbs.

The Londoner who walks about with his eyes open must have been struck by the number of boards one sees with the announcement "these eligible premises to let." London has never been so full of empty houses as at the present moment. Of course, by London it must not be supposed that the City is meant, for the days when merchants lived over their places of business are long since gone by. It is residential London that is referred to—that part which may best be described as the nearer suburbs.

Let us take a typical case, Lambeth, the second largest borough in the Metropolis, with a population of more than three hundred thousand souls. It is of great extent, for one may walk or drive in a straight line from Westminster Bridge for a distance of seven miles without getting outside its boundaries, and it includes such residential parts as Kennington, Camberwell New-road, Brixton, Clapham, Tulse Hill, Herne Hill, and Norwood. In this borough alone the yearly loss to the rates through houses that are unoccupied is more than £38,000, which represents a rate of 4½d. in the pound. But for the fact that the rates have recently been reduced by 4d. in the pound, the loss would naturally be still heavier. Nor is there any sign of an improvement. On the contrary, the number of empty houses goes on increasing from year to year, as the following table will show :—

Percentage of loss through unoccupied property.			
1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6
2·98 ...	3·25 ...	3·38 ...	4·06

This indicates that four years ago less than three houses were tenantless, and that last year there were more than four. And while the supply of houses near the heart of the town is thus proved to be greater than the demand for them, Greater London continues to grow every year, miles and miles of new streets being added to it.

FURTHER AND FURTHER OUT.

Formerly, London spread outwards in every direction because it could no longer accomodate its inhabitants. Now it needs no great power of deduction to perceive that the Londoner is growing more and more averse to residing in the old-established suburbs, and more and more inclined to take up his abode in residential quarters further afield.

The figures printed above were given to a representative of the "Tribune" by Mr. J. A. Inglis, the chief accountant to the Lambeth Borough Council. Asked how he explained the migration of so many people from Lambeth to other places, Mr. Inglis declared that there were more reasons than one for it. Improved locomotion, he said, is an important factor in the question. "The electric tramcars carry people cheaply and expeditiously to Tooting, and even beyond that. The increase in the number of empty houses in our borough in recent years has been persistent, but it will not necessarily continue. I once looked into the figures for many years past, and found that these decreases go in cycles of about ten years, and are followed by a reaction. But this does not disprove the theory, which is undoubtedly correct, that people are going to live elsewhere. The fact is that in many parts of Lambeth and other metropolitan boroughs there are localities that cease to be residential, where private houses are replaced by factories or business houses. In such cases, so far from losing, from the point of view of the rates, we often gain. Curiously enough, the phenomenon to which you refer occurs not only in the near suburbs but in the remoter ones as well. It will surprise you, perhaps, to hear that the largest number of empty houses in Lambeth are in the outlying parts, such as Tulse Hill and Norwood.

OVERBUILDING.

"In the main this is due to over-speculation in building. Large areas are covered with houses before there is a sufficient demand for them. But it is a fact that the occupants of the better class of residential properties are moving away into the country. In places like Denmark Hill there are numbers of large houses for which tenants cannot be found. Those who formerly occupied them have left them because they have become surrounded by a poorer class of property. In the main roads, too, there are a good many houses to let."

Mr. Henry White, the head of the firm of C. and H. White, one of the oldest-established firms of auctioneers in South London, and a borough councillor for Lambeth, also attributed the exodus to improved means of locomotion. "Formerly," he said, "the fare from Kennington Gate to Oxford Circus was sixpence, and you had to take an omnibus that was so ill-constructed that it was a penance to sit in it. Now you can ride all the way in a comfortable tramcar from one of the bridges to Tooting for threepence, and working-men pay only a penny. Then, again, the standard of domestic comfort has risen, and people will no longer live in basement houses with old fashioned sanitary accommodation and no bath-rooms.

"There are houses near my offices which formerly fetched £65 a year and were inhabited by one family. Now they are let out in tenements, and bring in little more than half that sum. And it is difficult in many cases to let them at all.

"It would not pay to rebuild these basement houses, but something might be done by excavating the front gardens and making a slope, so that the windows of the kitchens, which at present are little better than prisons, would command a view of the street. This could be done for about £25 or £30 a house.

"The migration," he added, "applies to all classes. Houses formerly occupied by clerks or artisans are now tenanted by labourers. They manage to pay the rates by taking in lodgers. Altogether the outlook is serious for house-owners in South London. Things would be still worse but for the fact that the outward tendency has been checked to a certain extent by what I may call an inward tendency. Many working-men who resided in Kennington or elsewhere within convenient hail of their work, and who went to live at Tooting, have returned to their former place of abode. Not only is the journey by the tramcars long and tedious, but they found every morning that there was a free fight to get into one. Still, on the whole the tendency is outward—decidedly outward."

WINDOW DELIVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

The following Press *Communique* has been issued :—As the increasing number of persons who prefer to take delivery of their correspondence from the window of Post Offices is causing serious embarassment in sorting, owing to difficulty of selecting articles which bear no indication that they are not for general delivery, the Post Office has, therefore, at last found it necessary to get the assistance of ticket-holders in large towns by asking them to adopt the practice in force in continental countries which consists in having the number of their ticket which will correspond with number of the Private delivery box assigned to them written as part of the address on their correspondence. Correspondence not bearing this number will have to be delivered through the postman.

This system will not for the present be applied to places other than Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Rangoon, and in order to give the public time to advise their correspondents and to have their letter-heading altered, the 1st of September next has been fixed for the introduction of the change.

EUROPEAN BLACK-LEG.

Six Months for Duplicity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 27.

George Robertson *alias* Charles Agnew Greeny *alias* Lucky Cavenagh was tried by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow for cheating and extorting money under false pretences, found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Robertson made his appearance here in January last and stayed in the Strangers' Home under the name of Lucky Cavenagh. He deceived a Government pensioner making him believe he was an engine driver who had come to Lucknow to be tried for an averted collision and passed off as Greeny. Subsequently he visited the Soldiers' Home getting Rs. 35 from the Manager on false pretences stating that he expected a money order from his wife who, he said, was at Delhi.

A RESOLUTION just issued in the "Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette" deals with the settlement and survey operations in the new Province during the year ending the 30th September last. Mention is made of the "considerable personal risk" undergone by the party carrying out the cadastral survey and the completion of the record of rights in the Sunderbans, and of the "determined opposition" offered in some cases by certain sections of the people to the operations in Bakarganj. Good progress is said to have been made in laying down the boundary between the new and old provinces, care being taken to make this work fit in with the cadastral survey already completed in Bakarganj. The traverse survey of the Dacca district was begun during the year, much progress being made in spite of the difficulties of establishing permanent marks in a country subject to heavy inundation and of getting interpreters conversed to attend.

THE ARMY SCHEME AND THE MILITIA.

Lieut-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, G. C. I. E., writes to the *Times* :—

Sir,—It has became quite clear that the proposed absorption of the Militia, and its extinction as a separate force, is regarded as a national calamity by a large number of people, civilians and soldiers, who are prepared to support the other features of the Army scheme.

I may claim to be impartial in this matter, for as far back as 1870, in a pamphlet published in India on the "British Army and its Reserves," I urged the formation of a "National Army," based upon a territorial system, and again in 1882, in a lecture delivered at the U. S. Institution, Simla, I showed how "national armies" had achieved success in war, and that history pointed "to the necessity for the foundation of a national Army" in our own case. Again, I served in the Volunteers in this country, and during my time in India the increase and development of the Volunteers there was my constant aim. I make these remarks because there is a tendency to impute personal motives to those who expouse the cause of the Militia.

It is urged that the Militia is "moribund," that its champions decline to consider it available to furnish drafts for the first line, and that by the absorption of the Militia into the Territorial Force we get rid of complications and reduce our military forces from three to two lines. The epithet applied to the Militia involves a considerable exaggeration, but it is not necessary to dwell upon the reasons for the decline of the force in numbers. If the Militia be encouraged and assigned its true place in the national Army as the support of the first line, its vitality will be assured. There is no reason why it should not be organised into complete brigades and divisions as proposed for the Territorial Force.

The second objection seems to me to confuse the real point at issue. The Militia properly object to its units being destroyed in order to feed the line, but it would be quite possible to allow the enlistment of Militiamen in the line, under reasonable restrictions, while the formation of a real reserve for the Militia itself would give it additional strength on embodiment for service.

Much weight cannot be attached to the third objection. Simplicity and symmetry are precious things to the military eye, and I could point to several directions in which these admirable qualities may be largely exercised. But we should be paying a heavy price for them by depriving ourselves of our only organised support to the Regular Army. Besides, are there not really three distinct functions for the several parts of the national Army to fulfil? The first line, the permanent professional force to garrison the national possessions over-sea, to provide for the demands of small wars, and to take the field in any greater emergency ; the second line, the semi-permanent force, or Militia organised in divisions, to be at once embodied in case of war, to take garrison duty abroad, and to support the first line in active operations ; and the third line, the Territorial Force, organised in divisions, to defend the country, garrison the fortresses, and form a reservoir of military strength in recruiting for the first and second lines. The Territorial Force can never take the place of the Militia, because the material of which the former is, and will be composed makes it impossible that it can ever furnish organised units to garrison foreign stations or to fight over-sea. But it may help enormously by individual enlistments, or by service companies.

To put the matter in another way, we need only have two "lines," if we consider the Militia as the semi-permanent portion of the first line, the second line being the "Territorial Force" of Mr. Haldane's scheme, so long as the nation is content with the burden of defence being borne by a limited number of men in the class of the present Volunteers.

If it be said that the retention of the Militia would be too costly I would reply that, rather than demolish the true support of the Regular Army, I should infinitely prefer to reduce the size of the Territorial Force. In my opinion it would even be better to have a smaller expeditionary force, with an improved and organised Militia in readiness behind it, than the proposed force with no support.

As I advocated universal military training thirty-seven years ago, and believe that it would be the greatest possible benefit to the nation, morally and physically, I need hardly say that I rejoice in the splendid efforts of Lord Roberts and the National Service League. But even when the nation has come to recognise the need for this training—entirely different from the conscription of continental armies—the system would not give us formed and organised bodies for service over-sea in support of the first line in war. The Militia is the only force which can do this ; and it would be a tremendous misfortune to deprive ourselves of this power, and thus to import an injurious element into a scheme which possess so many admirable features.

Army and Navy Club.

In a leading article dealing with the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Haldane's Army scheme, the *Times* says :—

The case for a triple line was stated very concisely and clearly in the weighty letter from Sir E. Collen which appeared in our columns. The question Sir E. Collen asks is, Are there not really three distinct functions for the different parts of the national Army to fulfil? The first line to garrison the empire, to undertake smaller wars, and to meet the first onset of larger ones ; the second line, the Militia, organised in divisions, to be embodied at the outbreak of war for garrison duty abroad and to support the first line in field ; and the third line, or Territorial Force, for home defence, and subsequently for expansion of the forces abroad. Mr. Wyndham summed up the issue even more briefly in his concluding sentences by pointing out that the absence of any intermediate force will mean either that the Expeditionary Force cannot sail for six months, till the Territorial Force has received its training, or the Navy may be tied down to the task of defending the country when its most urgent task is the searching out of hostile fleets. The same point underlay Sir Charles Dilke's strong attack on the Bill. Sir Charles Dilke rightly laid stress on the fact that the 160,000 of the Expeditionary Force is a figure which has not been fixed by any consideration of out strategical needs, but simply by the accidental strength of the number of battalions abroad, and declared his own conviction that the scheme would prove far more costly than Mr. Haldane has anticipated. On this latter question of detail Mr. Haldane will, no doubt, have a reply. The question is, What reply has he ready on the broader strategical issue?

DR. MANN'S TOUR.

Report on the Tea Districts.

CONTINUANCE OF INDIAN TEA CESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28,

Dr. Mann, who returned from his tour in the Tea Districts yesterday having visited Cachar and Sylhet and parts of Assam and the Dooars, says that everywhere the prospects appear to be most promising. In some districts, owing to a long spell of cold weather, the gardens are a little backward, but there is every reason to expect a good season.

The results of working the Indian Tea Cess have been so satisfactory during the four years it has been in force that the Secretary to the Indian Cess Committee now urges that when the Cess, which was sanctioned as a tentative measure, expires on the 31st March 1908, the Government of India should be asked to extend its operation for a further period of five years.

The Committee of the Indian Tea Association heartily approve of the proposal and decided to circularize members for an expression of opinion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. J. MARSLAND, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 29

246 COMMAND.

Major J W Hawes having proceeded to England on leave the Command of the Corps devolved on Major J J Marsland.

247 REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE.

It is notified for information that the Composition of the Regimental Committee is as follows :

The Officer Staff Sergeant and Sergeants.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP. COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, April 29.

34. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

35. Remit Annual Rifle Meeting.—Copies of Results of the 28th Annual Rifle Meeting 1906-07 have been received and may be obtained at Head-Quarters.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

ENGLISH CARTRIDGE MYSTERY.

Scotland Yard and the Terrorists.

THE police departments at Sunderland and Newcastle are working together with a view to discovering those who have been concerned in the accumulation of 66,000 cartridges that have been found in these two places during the past few days.

The agent who seems to have been at the head of the business is said to be a foreigner, and it is known that for some time he occupied a room in the house which was raided in Newcastle on Tuesday says the *Tribune* April 11. When the seizure was made at Sunderland this agent disapeared. The landlord of the house states that the cases were brought by the foreigner. When Currie was arrested at Sunderland it is said that papers were found on him which led the Newcastle police to search a house at Benwell, a suburb of the city, and there they found a quantity of suspicious literature and some Mauser cartridge clips, but as the occupant was a worker at the Elswick factory the presence of the clips was not considered extraordinary.

Until yesterday the police have been searching for only one man, but further information has led them to look for two. The *Tribune* representative has good authority for stating that the police are now satisfied that they will shortly make another discovery of ammunition, either in Newcastle or in one of the boroughs nearer to the mouth of the Tyne.

Joshua Hogarth, a tailor, aged 40 was charged before the Newcastle magistrates yestraday with having been found in the unlawful possession of cartridges. Chief-Superintendent Wilson stated that he visited a house in the city and found the cartridges in a room occupied by Hogarth for business purposes. Hogarth was remanded for a week to enable the police to make further inquiries, and bail was refused.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

The suspicion that arms and ammunition are being stored in England preparatory to being shipped to Russia for the revolutionist party, while it has occasioned considerable stir in the north, is not without its effect upon Scotland Yard.

Everybody is asking, what body of men is responsible for the collection and storing of the miniature arsenals which have been discovered within the last few days at Newcastle and Sunderland. It has been frequently stated that the Russian Terrorist organization has established branches in most of the capitals of Europe, and that one of the most powerful of these branches exists in London. It has even been asserted that every town in England of any size has subsidiary branches, and that the country is practically honeycombed with the secret emissaries of the Russian Terror. It is satisfactory to learn that those who daily deal with the mysteries of crime and conspiracy, particularly in its international aspect, emphatically deny this extraordinary story.

Some interesting remarks on this subject were made to a representative of The *Tribune* yesterday by an experienced detective. "It is my firm opinion," he said, "that there is no organized branch of the Russian revolutionary body in this country at all. I consider it is impossible, with our detective system, for any such organization to exist for long without its true character becomiming known to us.

HARMLESS ANARCHIST CLUBS.

"There are, of course, scores of anarchist clubs in London, alone but I assure you the majority of them are particularly harmless bodies.

"The members of these societies receive and give assistance to political refugees, and some of the bolder spirits would not hesitate to harbour Russian assassins ; but that they are actually branches of the Russian Terrorist organization, working under directions from headquarters, I deny. Not only is every one of these clubs well known to the Criminal Investigation Department, but each individual member is known, and his record is a matter of book-keeping at Scotland Yard.

"The Russian revolutionary body may be a wonderful organization, but it has to work in secret, with the hand of every authority against it. What system can it possibly have to cope with the police systems of practically the whole of Europe working in harmony?

"The meetings of the various anarchist clubs in this country are closely watched. Often detective officers are present without any attempt at disguise. The members do not object. They know that they may talk as violently as they like and not be interfered with. Often, again, detectives are present in disguise. There are men at Scotland Yard who are actually sworn members of a number of these clubs. But one of the greatest safeguards society has against the anarchist is the informer. If it were possible that all the astute detectives in the country could be blinded by the holding of bogus meetings, the true business of the society being done in secret, my experience is that sooner or later there would be an informer. If an actual branch of the Russian Terror existed here, and worked under direct instructions from Russia, I am certain the fact would leak out. There are many informers who work indirectly for Scotland Yard."

THE PLANTAIN AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

A well-informed writer referring to the recent formation of a Company in London to exploit the various products of the plantain, or banana, calls attention to the fact that the high commercial value of the plantain has still to be recognised in India, where it can be raised under the most favourable conditions. The Company which has been formed in London, with a capital of £300,000, will manufacture and deal in banana flour for bread, bananas eats porridge, and a host of lesser products from the same source. The writer then goes on to show that plantain cultivation has immense commercial potentialities which are being recognised to the utmost in several parts of the world. Bananas were the saving of the Canaries, when the cochineal industry was ruined by aniline dyes ; and they were the saving of the British West Indies when the sugar industay was in a moribund condition owing to the subsidised competition of Continental beet sugar. In the new African Colonies and Settlements their commercial importance is beginning to be fully realised. Only in India, with its unlimited opportunity for cultivation and its many varieties of this delicious and useful fruit, has its cultivation and use never got beyond the limits of a strictly local industry. This is more or less true ; but as regards the export of the fruit, upon which the Canaries and the West India Islands have hitherto depended for the bulk of their revenue, the difficulties in the case of India have been almost insuperable. The chief consuming centres, Great Britain, the Continent and America, are too far away to make it profitable to export the fruit from this country, especially as both Europe and America have unfailing sources of supply nearer at hand—the former from the Canary Islands and the West Indies, the other from Honduras, Costa Rica, and some of the other West India Islands, a special subsidised Line of steamers in each case carrying the bulk of the produce. With regard to manufactured products, however, the case is different, and there is no reason why the trade of India should not compete successfully with those of the rather places mentioned.

In this connection, however, it is only fair to say that the commercial possibilities of pantain products have not been lost sight of in the Madras Presidency, though the utilisation of them, like that of most other industries, is developing but slowly. It is some years since the commercial value of plantain flour and fibre were made known, and at the time our columns bore ample testimony to the interest that was being taken in the subject. A certain quantity of plantain flour was manufactured, we believe, on the West Coast, and, if we remember rightly, some of it was exhibited at one of the Indian Industrial Exhibitions. The same with plantain fibre. Fibre extracting and decorticating machines were made and their uses and the value of the resulting fibre were demonstrated on every possible occasion. The subject seemed to attract attention for some little time; we heard of experiments being made in many districts but since then little has been heard of the subject. We cannot say whether public interest in plantain products has evaporated, but we hope that the Agricultural Associations and their Exerperimental Farms will not allow the matter to drop. Experiments must be their role rather than aiming at high profits. There will, at any rate, be no incentive for them to cast aside a half developed but promising industry in favour of another, which may seem to present a more alluring prospect.—(*Madras Mail.*)

THE 1907 issue of Hart's Army List constitutes the sixty-eight appearance of this work. Founded in the year 1840, by the late Lieut.-Gen. Hart, the book has grown from a comparatively small of volume of 500 pages to nearly 1,300, and its present from comprises a substantially correct record of every officer at present on the Active List, in the Reserve, or on retired pay, besides those of the Militia and Imperial Yeomanry. A new feature has been added to the work this year, which comprises a useful and instructive guide to the Army. This guide forms a summary of the regulations affecting admission to the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, and details the conditions under which commissions in the British Army are granted. Every care has been taken to insure the accuracy and completeness of the book, and thus maintain the high reputation it has consistently enjoyed during so many years.

BY THE WAY.

A LATTER-DAY MIRACLE.

It is dangerous to joke in Germany where the Kaiser is concerned. The editor of a Socialist paper has just been fined for declaring that certain military veterans solemnly distributed the lather scraped by a barber from the chin of Kaiser William. A similar charge might have been preferred against editors in America over the visit of King Edward to their happy land. Only in this case they would have been able to plead justification. For the King honoured an American barber, who, as soon as it was known that he had cut the royal visitor's hair, found himself master of a new source of wealth. The keener the Republican the keener he was to possess a hair from the head of the future ruler of Britain. The barber's supply seemed inexhaustible. For months he did a roaring trade in these royal souvenirs. There were striking differences in the colour and texture of the hair sold, and the total quantity, we are assured, would have sufficed to cover every crowned head in Europe, but in a speculation of that sort, it were unwise to impose too severe a test as to the authenticity of relics purchased.

THE LAST WISH.

Sir James Colquhoun's desire to be buried in full evening dress costume recalls curious last wishes of other testators. Mr. George Herring directed that his remains should lie beneath a sundial at the Haven of Rest, Maidenhead ; Queen Victoria planned the entire programme for her funeral, even choosing the music to be played, the anthems to be sung. A couple of months ago a young lady who died at Reigate on the eve of her wedding was buried in her bridal dress ; the friends who were to have been her bridesmaids attended the funeral in the gowns which they should have worn at the wedding, and carrying in place of wreaths the wedding bouquets. More singular was the funeral of Major-General Algernon Stewart, at Hascombe, Surrey, eighteen months ago. The coffin was drawn to the grave by the dead man's horse. The mourners walked, and the bearers wore old-fashioned smocks, each with its collar adorned with a text. The same men appeared in their mourning garments at the church service on the following Sunday.

"I'M THE FUNERAL."

If there is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous, as little distance divides the truly pathetic from the irresistibly comic. Some time ago a clergyman and a sexton met at the little cemetery of Congleton, Cheshire, to await the arrival of a funeral cortege. They waited long past the appointed hour, but no one arrived. At last the sexton went to the gates of the cemetery. There he discovered a small boy with a perambulator, which was covered over with brown paper. "Stand aside, sonny, there is a funeral to come, said the sexton, kindly. "Please, Sir, I'm the funeral!" answered the boy. The man removed the covering from the perambulator, and found a tiny coffin containing the bodies of two babies. The coffin and the interment fees had been paid by a relieving officer ; the child's parents were unable to attend, and so the little chap with the perambulator had come alone to see the melancholy business through, and simply to declare himself the funeral.

AN IMPOSSIBLE STYLE.

The importance of a name strikes a man when he has made his fortune and turns attention to his pedigree. To some it is a dreadful thing to be regarded as a Smith when really the family name is Brown. It gave the first Lord Guelmsford quite a shock when in his Sir Frederick Thesiger day, he was hailed in error as "Smith." He drew himself up and answered with awful hauteur, "Sir, do I look like a person of the name of Smith?" With a more illustrious family than that of Thesiger in mind, a wit once remarked that the difference between a person with a long line of noble ancestors and an upstart is that the one knows for certain what the other only conjectures as highly probable—that several of his forefathers deserved hanging.

A TRAGEDY AVERTED.

It must be a joyful and pleasant thing to disciples of Walton to hear that the lake in the new park at Ilford is so overstocked with fish that fifty per cent. of the latter can be removed to other waters. There is another story to tell of another lake. This lake happens to be in Switzerland and to its brim attracted a thirsty traveller from London, who drank deep of its pellucid waters. Presently another traveller found him, apparently at the point of death. The sufferer explained that after drinking he had sat down to rest and referred to his guide book for particulars as to the lake. To his horror he found the announcement therein, "L'eau du lac est bien poissonneux," and had now lain down to die. His friend translated the mystic announcement, as, "The water of this lake abounds in fish." The other recovered "Sir," he said "if I had not met you I should have died of imperfect knowledge of the French language."

ALL WANTS SUPPLIED.

"Please leave your pattens here" is the announcement, a contemporary mentions, still discernible over the doorway of a Leicester chapel. The traces have gone, but the record lingers, of a still stranger store which a church in Cumberland used to boast. In the time of Charles II, the meat market was held in the porch of the church itself. The carcases were hung up in the porch in readiness for the arrival of the worshippers. The latter, before taking their places, would select the meat they desired to have, get it cut off there and then, and hang the joints over the backs of the pews. This was the way of the local smart set ; the poorer would be glad to conceal their purchases from sight, under the seats. The extraordinary practice was ended by a valiant vicar, who, too poor to ride, bravely trudged all the way to London to prevail upon the Court to stop this Sunday market.

POINTS OF VIEW.

In this country the time is past for the Government to deceive themselves that the Americans are a people whose good-will may be secured by surrender to blustering assertions of extravagant claims.—*Morning Post.*

There really may be some truth in the London report that the indefatigable Mr. William Le Queux has on his visiting cards the words, neatly printed in the left-hand corner, "Novels every Tuesday and Saturday."—*Glasgow Evening News.*

The most immoral pose before the public as the most philanthropic and as doers of all good works. Beauty is the slave of gold, and intellect, led by beauty, unknowingly dances to the strings which are pulled by the plutocracy.—Lord Charles Beresford.

When people talk glibly of "Argentina for the Argentines" they should be induced to go back a little, or to take a retrospective view of what foreigners did to make Argentina a political entity for all times and a home for all races.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

If it is true that we have no great authors, let us make the most of our good ones ; even in the days of the giants there was a majority of popular dwarfs. The old immortals remain with us, but who would wish to sit at meat with the gods every day?—"Martinus Scriblerus," in the *Reader.*

Our seaside towns can do most things to help and refresh our spirits ; they can bring welcome boons to our jaded nerves, and provide us with sunshine when the metropolitan sky is overclouded with fog ; but they do not seem to afford a favourable soil for the growth of marriages.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Women are bought and sold to-day as surely as they were in the early years of the Roman republic. They are the subject of bargain and negotiation, and to a great many, perhaps to a majority, love means nothing at all beyond that it implies in the way of settlement and physical comfort.—*Academy.*

Now, as in the Homeric age, who will listen to Cassandra? Nobody. Here and there a few ; but the nation never. And so we proceed with an edifying satisfaction in the present, getting richer and richer every day, and if Dr. Maguire is to be believed, wickeder and more effeminate. *Morning Post* (Delhi).

Past logic and above judgment comes the Englishman's instinct to stick to his friend, to cherish the man who has served him ; and there are times when it seems that instinct lies nearer than reason to the forces which make the world go round. It is a good thing to be so sure of a man that you can say of him : "Whatever I do, whatever I become, that man will be found fighting at my back at Armageddon." And the best Englishman is that kind of man : he is slow to be moved ; but he is not surely, he is not treacherous, and once he takes you to his heart he never lets you go.—*Bookfallow* Sydney).

THE ACME.

[The "Isis" refers to the four-course breakfast indulged in at Oxford as a kind of test and proof of courage.]

Alas! I give it up,
The strain is much too great!
To win renown I'll gladly sup,
All dinnerless, at eight,
Or sip my tea
At half-past three,
Or take my luncheon late.

Before the cannon's jaws
I'm quite prepared to seek
The fame of aiding Honour's cause
And fighting for the weak,
And so outshine
The ancient line
Of Trojan and of Greek.

To such a length as this
I will consent to go,
For, after all, a gun may miss,
And I may dodge a blow,
But cooly take
With life at stake
A four-course breakfast!—No!

A. W. S.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

The latest idea in Paris is the extremely low dinner-table decoration writes a lady correspondent in Paris. High vases of centre-pieces are put aside for the moment and the flowers are arranged as low as possible—so low that they seem to rest directly on the table. When decorations of this order are carefully and skilfully carried out they are very effective—especially so for the "little dinners" which are so fashionable this year. A large table demands decorations of a more impressive kind but an oval or round table for eight or ten guests can be made to look rarely lovely with choice flowers arranged in the lowest of low dishes. At a small dinner recently given at the Italian Embassy the flowers used were heliotropes in light and dark shades, and they were placed in half-moon-shaped glass dishes; the flowers alone were visible, and they seemed to circle the oval table in a bold scroll pattern. There were many low wax candles with artistic pagoda shades of palest shell-pink fringe with silver and the Venetian glass on the table was of the same shade of pink touch with silver. The Parisiennes are very fond of using Malmaison carnations for dinner-table decorations, and of mixing them with Neapolitan violets. It is not now the fashion to use heavily-scented flowers on a dinner or luncheon table but violets heliotrope and carnations are in high favour; it might be said—and with some truth—that carnations are possessed of a strong perfume, but they are not "heavy" in the same sense as stephanotis or gardenias. Many people cannot remain for any length of time in a room with heavily scented flowers, and it is certainly a mistake to use them for dinnertable decorations. One or two notable leaders of fashion have lately gone in for dinner-table cloths made of rather coarse silk canvas inset with guipure; these cloths are effective when mounted on a slip of dull white silk, but on a small table they do not look to advantage ; they look rather heavy unless used on a very long table, for a large dinner party. The idea of serving champagne all through dinner finds great favour with many Parisians, and some of the fashionable doctors declare that this innovation is a step in the right direction ; they say that champagne by itself is not harmful, but that when it is mixed with other wines it helps to make "taking the waters" very necessary.

NEW DRESS ACCESSORIES.

A new arrangement for keeping the collar of a lace or silk blouse in position has been invented in place of the metal and gold supports so extensively used of late. It is so simple in construction and effective as well. Either one broad band of velvet or three narrow ones are used, with four bars studded with stones holding the velvet up in place, one directly in front, one at either side, and one at the back, where it is clasped. These new decorative supports can be made in any colour. The monogram fad is still with us, and a smart idea for the coming season is to have the monogrammed belt, the veil bar, and the brooch all to match. Exquisite sets of antique jewelled buttons are still in high favour, and sometimes cost very extravagant prices. One set, seen in a West End jeweller's, is in dark tortoise-shell, with a small diamond in the centre, and another is in smoked pearl with a pretty flower engraved on gold in the centre. Some of these buttons are very large, and some are exceedingly small ; both extremes are meeting with favour, and are being largely used for the decoration of the new spring costumes. The very small varieties are frequently set with imitation precious stones, the colour either matching or being in decided contrast to the material of the gown. In the larger styles there are effective reproductions of old-time miniatures framed in quaint settings.

LACE AND EMBROIDERED BOLEROS.

Spring ushers in the lace bolero again, but it is so delicate in appearance that it is scarcely recognizable. This dainty little coat will now convert the plainest into one of the most dressy of costumes. The bolero are made in all shapes, in rounded and scalloped forms and in square effects. Some are finished with cape sleeves and have frills of lace while the majority of them are of Irish croched baby Irish and French Irish laces, and those of the transparant variety are most in demand. For the decoration of these coats there are embroidered insertions and bands, exquisitely worked by hand, and often motifs to match are provided. A short bolero, with Japanese floral revers, worn over a chemisette of mousseline de soie, is a pleasing little novelty, and the fad for mandarin and other Oriental coats still lasts. Some very wonderful kimono effects are shown in soft satins, painted silks, and crepes. One of these Oriental coats is in gold-coloured silk crepe, almost covered with embroidery in brown, grey, and gold.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

The Secretaries announce the following contributions, towards the above named Fund :—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,86,849-5-7 ; Dr. Temulji B. Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji Mody, Executors of the Estate of the late Bai Pirojbai Wadia, Rs. 50,000 ; From Dr. J. N. Bahadurji for a ward to be named after the late Bai Maneckbai Nasserwanji Dorabji Bahadurji, Rs. 25,000 ; Mr. H. R. Wadia (f Rajkote), Rs. 15,000 ; Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy for the erection of a Dispensary in connection with the Hospital in the name of his late father Mr. Merwanji Jijibhoy, Rs. 10,000 ; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji for 2 Beds in his late parents' names, Rs. 10,000 ; Mr. Hormasji Cowasji D. Adenwalla, Rs. 6,000 ; Mr. Dorab J. N. Tata for a bed in the name of his mother Bai Hirabai J Tata, Rs.5,000; Mr. Framji Hormasji Sethna Rs 5,000,Drs Erachshaw and Merwanji Jamsetji Hakim in memory of their late father, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr. Sorabji Framji Madrasvalla for a bed in the name of his late wife, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr Nusserwanji S. F. Madrasvalla for a bed in the name of his late wife, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr Pestonji N. Kapadia, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Bhedwar for a bed in the name of his father, Rs. 5,000 ; the late Mr. Bhikaji Cowasji Mama by his will upon certain terms and conditions, Rs. 4,500 ; Messrs Ardeshir and Dorabshaw Bomanji Dubash (Subedar) in memory of their late father (balance unpaid), Rs. 4,000 ; Mr Besonji A. Dastur-Kamdin (balance unpaid), Rs. 3,500 ; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Rs. 3,000 ; Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart, Rs. 1,000 ; Mr Framji H. N. Vakil, Rs. 501 ; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Rs. 500 ; The Parsee Cycling Club, Rs. 500 ; Mr. Ruttonji M. Rutnagar, Rs. 500 ; Mr Furdoonji Bomanji Jijibhoy, Rs. 500 ; Bai Jaiji Bomanji Jasawala Rs. 500 ; Mr Jehangir K. N. Kabraji (balance unpaid), Rs. 400 ; Nawab Framroz Jung (Hyderabad), Rs. 300; Mr Hormusji E Bamjee. Rs. 150; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji (Bar-at-Law), Rs. 100 ; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Rs. 100 ; Mr Framji Bomanji Jijibhoy, Rs. 100 ; From a friend, Rs. 100 ; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 100 ; Mr Dinshaw Jijibhoy, Rs. 100 ; Dr. Hormasji L Battilvala, Rs. 100 ; Mr Hormasji Dadabhoy, Rs. 51 : Mr Besonji D Mottivala, Rs. 15 ; Bai Hemabai M Daruvala in memory of Mr. Framji Nowroji Daruvala Rs. 5 ; total Rs. 8,57,971-5-7.

STANFORD WHITE CURIO SALE.

Lady's Fight for Coveted Treasure.

The most spirited contests of the first day's sale of the late Standford White's art treasures at New York were over pieces of carved wood, the prices for old Spanish and Italian small bits running up into hundreds of dollars, while the cheapest heraldic sofa cushion brought dol, 60.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt contributed the most interesting incident to the second day's sale of Mr. White's art treasures when she successfully bid for an object which her husband and Mr. White had contested for at the Escoscura sale many years ago. It was an Italian lute of the seventeeth century with an exquisite carving and filigree work, and was regarded by Mr. White as one of the rarest prizes in his beautiful music-room. Mrs. Hewitt was determined to have the lute this time, and got it for dol. 175. She also bought one of the chitarrones, or giant lutes of Italian make of early seventeenth century design, for dol. 150. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Hewitt obtained for dol. 710 a beautiful four-fold Louis XIV. screen in fine tapestry panels.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art bought a seventeenth century Venetian chest for dol. 350. The Princeton Club, which will soon occupy this house, obtained the right to the dining-room chairs in Henry II, style for dol, 200.

Mr. David Belasco was again an active bidder, among his acquisitions being an antique Italian harpsichord, once the property of the Colonna family, which went for dol. 430.

The day's sale realised dol. 27,398 800s. making a total of dol. 47,924 for the two days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 24.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Beme 1,899 tons, Captain W J Guy, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gerd 750 tons Captain A M Andersen sailed on Saturday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hindoo 3,156 tons Captain G H Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shahnoor, 2,783 tons, Captan Evans will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo,

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Bombay Maru 3,398 ton, Captain S Ishikawa sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons Captain W H Hill arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain H Bradley arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Hull, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Asiatic S N

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A REMARKABLE case of immunity with respect to the stings of a species of scorpion in a Mexican Indian is recorded by Mr. Carl Lumholtz in his interesting book, "Unknown Mexico." This Indian could handle these animals in a wonderful way without being stung. He would allow a small light-brown species to run up his sleeve, or twist it between his thumb and forefinger. The immunity seemed to depend on the method of treatment, for the Indian related that when he mistreated them, as he was apt to do when intoxicated, they did sting. For this, however, he had a remedy. He would simply cut open the scorpion, and apply it to the wound. And Mr. Lumholtz was informed that this remedy was commonly used along the west coast. To protect themselves against the evil effects of scorpion stings, again, some people would eat plenty of sweet potatoes. The use of the scorpion as an antidote to its own sting may be compared to the use of serpents venom as a remedy for their bite. It has been stated that in South Africa the natives were in the habit of catching a serpent, squeezing out the venom, and drinking it. This produced a sort of intoxication, but protected them from the effects of the bite. In other parts they are said to extract the poison glands from the snakes they kill, and drink the secretion. They appear thus to gain absolute immunity. And such statements receive some support from Professor Fraser's discovery that an animal receiving a dose of serpent venom is thereby protected against the deadly effects of such venom injected sub-cutaneously.

SEEKING A NEW FUEL.

The possible future exhaustion of our coal supplies, as indicated by various commissions on the subject, has led to the search for other sources of a supply of power. One of the most promising of these seemed to be the utilisation of the rise and fall of the tide, for in this there is a practically inexhaustible amount of available energy. Hitherto the tapping of this limitless source has seemed beyond the range of practical engineering and mechanics. And this, perhaps, chiefly because the abundance of our coal supply has prevented the attention of inventors being turned in real earnest to the subject. A practical attempt, however, is now about to be made to harness the sea in the Bay of Fundy. This well known inlet between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has long been famous for its tidal bore. Up this funnel shaped inlet, 48 miles wide at its mouth, the tide rushes with savage impetuosity. At high tide the water rises to a height variously estimated at from 42 to 70 feet, the lower figures being probably more nearly correct. And during spring tide the water in the Bay of Fundy stands 19 feet higher than in Bay Verte, only 15 miles off; while on the opposite coast Halifax harbour has a rise of only seven or eight feet compared with some 50 feet in the former bay. Here, then, seemed to be an ideal spot for the first serious attempt to harness the tides. A company has been formed, and it is proposed to build three dams, each 60 feet high and 1,000 feet long, across the river Tantramar, near Sackville. In this way reservoirs and discharge basins will be formed. Turbines placed in the dams will be set in motion as these are filled and emptied by the flowing and ebbing tides. In connection with this attempt to use the tide in place of coal as a source of power, attention may be called to an estimate by Mr. M. R. Campbell, in the "National Geographical Magazine," of the extent, and probable duration, of the coal supply of the United States. Excluding Alaska, the amount is estimated at 2,200,000 million tons. At the rate of consumption for 1905, this would last 4,000 years. If, however, the rate of increase of consumption for the last ninety years is maintained, it will last little more than 100 years. Among the varied uses of peat, that for the production of gas is perhaps the least known. It has been used for this purpose, however, for the last thirty years in the steel works of Notala, in Sweden. From 13,000 to 16,000 cubic yards of peat are thus used yearly. It costs rather more than coal gas, but has the advantage of containing scarcely any sulphur or phosphorus. And in several places in Europe peat gas is used for heating, and in glass-melting furnaces.

EGYPTIAN EXCAVATIONS.

An insteresting article in the "Scientific American" calls attention to the results of excavations which have been carried on for some six years in the neighbourhood of Naga-ed-Der, in Egypt, by Dr. J. C. Reisner. The site of the work is supposed to be that of the first settlement of man in Egypt, some 9,000 years ago. The region, now a desert, was then fertile, and had an abundant rainfall. Egypt did not then depend on the Nile for its fertility. A number of prehistoric mummies have been disinterred, preserved in salt, and wrapped in matting of halfa grass. These are specially interesting as indicating the first stages in the art of embalming which afterwards attained such perfection in Egypt. They seem also to indicate that these primitive people held the belief that the body would be wanted again. A careful examination of these very well preserved skeletons reveals the important fact that the type has not changed in the long interval of 9,000 years. They are said to be racially identical with people now living in the country. The contents of the intestines are also preserved, showing the food they ate and the medicine they took when they were sick. The diseases of which they died could also sometimes be diagnosed. Some had perished of kidney disease, others of gall-stones or diseased bones. It is thus shown that these diseases are not the result of modern civilisation.

FORESTRY.

The fourth volume of Dr. Schlich's "Manual of Forestry" is really an adaptation of "Der Fortschutz," by R. Hess, the Professor of Forestry at Giessen. Of, this great work the second edition has now appeared. First and foremost in the history of forestry in civilised and in uncivilised countries comes the protection of the forests against man himself. There are such things as forest rights, vaguely defence in many cases, but by no means vaguely resented when encroached upon. The whole question of the boundaries of the European forests bristles with difficulties, and this must also overlap all the disputes that arise from irregularities in the utilisation of the forest produce. Forest offences constitute quite a branch of law by themselves. Then the forest must be protected against animals—deer and wild pigs, rodents, birds, and insects—each a department in itself, especially when we remember that so many insects play a useful role in the general economy. The life-history of the destructive insects, their relations to the best-known trees, and the most successful ways of meeting their attacks is a very important branch of forestry. Protection is also necessary against foreign weeds and fungi, for the flora of the forest have also something to urge for what they consider their right to existence. Frost and drought, wind and rain, snow and rime, are among the atmospheric influences which must be met, and among the non-natural phenomena that increase the anxieties of the model forester are damage by water, by avalanches, by shifting sand, and by fire. The near neighbourhood of furnaces forces the forester to consider the effect of acid fumes upon the trees under his care; and then there are also the special diseases to which his charges are exposed, from red-rot to abnormal needle-cast. All these subjects Mr. Fisher has made his own, and his adaptation of Hess's great work leaves nothing to be desired.

MEN OF SCIENCE.

To the English Men of Science Series published by Messrs. Dent have been added Lives of Sir William Flower and John Dalton. Of Flower, the man, we have already the volume we owe to Mr. C. J. Cornish. Of the work for which he was responsible we have an excellent account in Mr. Lydekker's volume before us. Hence it follows that there will be many readers who are interested in the progress of anatomy and kindred subjects who will welcome this very able presentation of the labours of one who held to coveted appointments—first at the Royal College of Surgeons, and afterwards at the Natural History Museum. One of Mr. Lydekker's chapters may be especially commended, that on the general zoological work of one who was rightly called the "King of Conservators." John Dalton must necessarily be ranked high among those who are entitled to a place in such a series as this, however many live biographies may have already been written. Dalton's character was one of singular beauty and calm, and Mr. Millington's Life pursues a temperate and placid course to the end. He has had nothing new to tell us, but what he has to say is told discreetly and well.

THUR CHUSTER.

It was a graceful and a not unworthy tribute to the great physicist whose official connexion with Owens College, Manchester, is now drawing to a close for his old students and assistants to prepare a record of work that has lasted for a quarter of a century. In "The Physical Laboratories of the University of Manchester," now issued by the Manchester University Press, we have a record of achievement of which no man need be ashamed. Lists are given of the work done by Schuster himself and by his pupils. Among the better known men who owe some of their early training to Owens College may be mentioned Griffiths, now Principal of the University College at Cardiff; Hopkinson, of the firm of Mather and Platt, an old Telford and George Stephenson medallist; the two Stronds, now at Newcastle and Bristol respectively, and Poynting, Professor of Physics at Birmingham; Worthington, Professor at the Royal Naval Engineering College, Devonport; and last and greatest there is J. J. Thomson, the greatest of living physical experimentalists, whose first scientific research work was done in the laboratories at Owens. Such a record as this will be hard to beat. Let us mention, incidentally, that the books issued by the Manchester University Press are of sufficient interest and value to be brought to the notice of the world outside Manchester.

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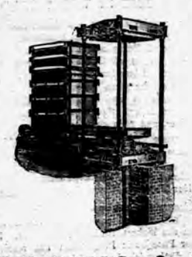

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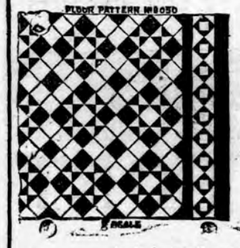

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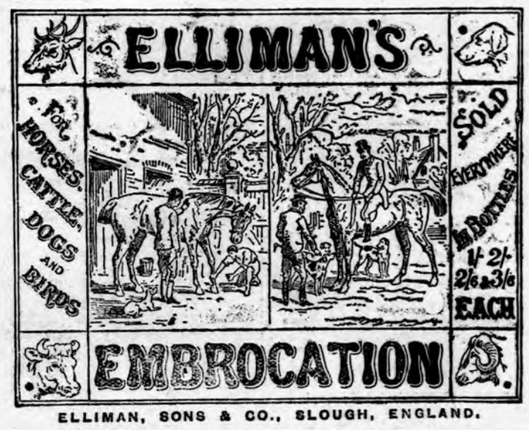

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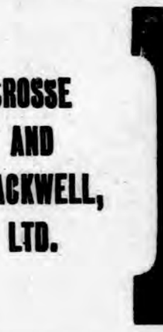

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